THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

THE NATIONAL REFORMER, Mr. Bradlaugh's paper, a copy of which has been forwarded to us, supports Lord Ripon's policy on the subject of the extension of Local Self-Government. It thus begins the article, which is headed "Home Rule in India:"

From the turmoil of home politics, let us turn our attention to India, where the foundations of what promises to be a great reform have been laid by Lord Ripon, under the direction of the Marquis of Hartington. It has for some time been felt that the burden of governing India was becoming too great for the handful of Englishmen entrusted with power there, that work much needed was left undone, and that what was done was often faulty. Many men interested in India perceived that we must enlist the natives to aid us in the task, and some have looked forward boldly to establishment, at no very distant date, of representative Government in India, as the only possible alternative to the present system. These feelings found expression in Sir David Wedderburn's motion in the House of Commons three years ago, and in the debate arising thereon.

The writer first notices the nomination system, under which representative men may be appointed to Council. He says, "it seems as if this plan would entail all the dangers of a sudden transfer of power with few compensating advantages." He next notices the plan of election:

Another plan proposes that we should start with the fullest development of the principle of popular election and freedom from official control, but leave the power of the body so elected for future growth as evidence is given of growing fitness. This plan contemplates the election of a great national Council, free to meet in session and to discuss all matters of policy or legislation under the consideration of Government of India. It proposes that no such project shall be carried into effect till the Council has debated it and recorded an opinion on its merits. This opinion would have no binding effect on the Government, but it was felt that, if the deliberations of the Council were conducted with a statesmanlike sagacity equal to the knowledge of detail which it would undoubtedly possess, its opinions would soon attain such a degree of authority as to control, and not only to advise, the executive.

The writer then remarks:

This plan seems to offer a great advantage over that of nomination, insomuch as that while it avoids any sudden transfer of power, it provides for the natives of India being at once initiated into the great duty of citizenship, that of electing fit and proper representatives, and brings into immediate prominence all the questions connected with the franchise, the method of election, and the procedure of an independent native council, which must be faced sooner or later, and in which the other plan would have provided for no advance.

The writer makes the following remarks upon Lord Ripon's scheme:

The scheme recently promulgated by the Government of India differs from both the plans described above. It accepts very cordially the principles of popular election, of representation, and of freedom from official control, but it halts at the formation of a single national council. Instead of an infusion of selected natives into the existing councils, as proposed in the first plan, or the formation of a great national assembly, as proposed in the second plan, the Governor-General has directed the formation all over India of about three thousand local boards, to administer local affairs. Beyond inculcating the two principles that these boards shall be so far as possible elected, and that they shall be independent of official control, it leaves the local governments to initiate detailed schemes for giving effect to its orders. Much will depend on the loyalty and intelligence with which the minor governments and the great officials lend themselves to the task which Lord Ripon has imposed on them; and their conduct in this respect will be eagerly watched, both in India and in England.

It will be seen that this scheme of the Government of India, though it is accepted by the native press as "the greatest political boon ever received by India," and though it is regarded by some officials as fatal to their ideas of good government, yet falls short of the idea of a single supreme and authoritative assembly which can speak as the mouthpiece of India. It is, however, well-known that those of Lord Ripon's advisers who have had the principal share in bringing out the present scheme, have the creation of a central chamber clearly in their view. And this is evident from the following important passage in the Resolution: "It is not primarily with a view to improvement in administration that this measure is put forward and supported. It is chiefly desirable as an instrument of political and popular education." With this distinct expression of hope and trust for the future, the Government of India leaves it for the natives themselves to justify, by their success in dealing with local affairs in these comparatively petty boards, the gradual extention, inwards and upwards, of the network of representative bodies, till it culminates in one central council.

The promise thus held out is a great one, and great will be the responsibility of the people that accepts it. Are they fit to undertake that responsibility? My belief is that they are truly anxious to fit themselves; and that if we do our best to help, encourage, and stimulate them, this great work will be brought to a successful issue.

We entirely concur. We have always held that the edifice, of which Lord Ripon is laying the foundation, ought to be crowned by a central representative Council for each province.

AT POONA Dr. Hunter as President of the Education Commission was presented with addresses by the Municipality and other bodies. He replied at some length, and spoke of intense intellectual activity pervading Poona. The educated Mahratha intelligence had survived and grown into higher forms of life. The Mahratha brain power had left its stamp of genius for administration on every province in India. In spite of parts temporary evils and indiscretions have attended the sudden development of education, but in the Mahratha country it rested on an old solid foundation. There was little or no divergence from self-culture and restraint. Education there rested on too old and firm a basis to be liable to undue interference from without. No systems from other parts of India would be recklessly forced on them.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT by the Superintendent of Police at Salem on the riots states that the outbreak was "the result of a careful and most skilfully planned conspiracy." Had the local authorities gone to sleep?

IT IS stated that Postal currency notes are shortly to be issued, value 8 annas, Re. 1, and Rs. 2-8, which may be cashed at any post-office throughout India on payment of premium from one pice to one anna. The premium is too high.

THE BOMBAY native piece-goods dealers held a meeting the other day to call attention to the inconvenience caused by the cloths being wrongly marked in respect of the length of each piece. It appears that the pieces are invariably found to measure less than the length marked on them. So much for the morality of the trade.

TUESDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

THE TRIAL of the prisoners in the Hebanand (Neilgherry Hills) murder case, in which ten men were charged with murdering a family of five people—by way of a sacrifice prompted by some superstitious beliefs—has resulted in four of them being sentenced to death, and four to transportation for life. The other two died during the trial.

THE WHOLE family of a rich money-lender at Gurhmuktesar, near Meerut, were murdered recently by a band of Kabuli budmashes, who got into the house at night and cut the throats of the three inmates while they were asleep. The robbers made off with about ten thousand rupees; but it is satisfactory to hear that they have all been arrested.

A PARTY of Bheels, in revenge for the recent capture of eight well-known dacoits and the refusal of a demand they made on the Joypore Durbar that the prisoners should be released within eight days, ripped up the rails on the highest bridge on the Rajputana Railway with a view to wrecking a train. Fortunately the damage to the line was discovered in time to prevent what must have proved a frightful accident.

A SIMLA CORRESPONDENT of the *Bombay Gazette* says:

Certain 'missing cases,' in the Foreign Department are now under investigation. A high uncovenanted official is said to be implicated. Other inquiries relating to Toshakhana cases are now being instituted.

THE SUBSCRIPTION raised in Bombay with a view to indemnifying Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Editor of the *Rast Goftar*, for the costs of his recent prosecution of the Editor of the *Satya Mitra* for libel, realized Rs 5,381, which has been handed over to Mr. Kabraji, with a letter of sympathy from the subscribers. This subscription has a double value. It morally vindicates Mr. Kabraji and reimburses him his costs.

THE TRIBUNE writes:

It rained heavy showers during the last 2 or 3 days, and we are much grieved to hear that much more than a hundred houses came down in the city, besides hundred others that have been damaged. Many lives also have been lost. This is no unusual occurence, however, but it takes place whenever there is heavy downpour. To what is this sad result to be attributed? The President of the Municipal Committee, in last year's Report, tried to explain it by saying that "the site of Lahore is a mass of *debris*, the accumulation of centuries, and even the oldest houses are insufficiently founded. The consequence is that if the soil under or adjoining a house gets unduly saturated, the house cracks or comes down.

But our contemporary complains that the Municipality does not look after the houses properly.

THE ABOVE JOURNAL says that the custom of selling daughters prevails extensively in the Punjab. The Secretary to the *Arya Samaj*, Ferozepore, writes:

The selling of daughter is widely current now-a-days among the Hindus, particularly among Roras and Khetris. This pernicious custom ruins both the bride and the bridegroom, and reduces them to extremities soon after the marriage is over. And they are greatly helped in this work of ruin by the ignorant Chowdhries of the towns.

Is there no Pearylal to put down such ruinous marriage expenses in the Punjab?

WEDNESDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

WE HAVE come across the following in a somewhat old number of the *Poona Sarvajanik Sabha's* quarterly journal. It cannot be pretended that the opinion of the Sabha on the merits of the Permanent Settlement has been influenced by Bengal. The writer in the journal says:

We have for the last fifteen years, in good and in evil report exposed the failure of the present system, (of land settlement in Bombay) and advocated a permanent settlement of land as the only alternative open to Government by the side of which reform all other agencies sink into insignificance. The only guarantee against excessive enhancement, which is found effective where law is held in private right is the competition of the landlords among themselves. There is no place for this guarantee under the Indian system because the land is the monopoly of the state, single and individual. The absence of such a check has resulted in wholesale enhancements all over the country to an extent of which the Government itself is now ashamed. All the prophecies (the allusion here is to the praises once showered upon the so-called scientific system of settlement in Bombay) about the permanent continuance of the country's agricultural prosperity have been falsified, and the sad effect has to be faced that the land has lost all value as an investment except in a few favored localities."

THE SAME WRITER sharply criticises the views of the critics, who delight in crying down the wisdom of Lord Cornwallis and Lord Canning:

The inconsistency of official advocacy in this matter was never better illustrated than by the fact that the same Government which opposes the permanent settlements as regards land held by its native subjects, is ever willing to afford every facility to the English settlers by allowing them to purchase the fee-simple of their land in Assam and in other parts of India and by bringing its pressure to bear upon the Maharaja of Mysore to grant a similar boon to the Mysore planter.

FURTHER on we read in the same paper on "land-law reform and agricultural banks":

"The Government must make up its mind to be generous for once, and by conceding the benefit of a permanent settlement make some amends for its past mistakes. The fear of losing its hold on prospective revenues need not fetter its hand; for by guaranteeing a permanent settlement fixed in kind and commutable into money at long intervals according to permanent changes in prices, the Government will not have to forego the smallest fraction of their just claim.

ELSEWHERE in the same number (October 1881) the editor speaking of Mr. Dacosta's pamphlet on the N. W. P. Settlement observes:

"Nothing can equal the injury inflicted by a slow uncertain settlement dragging its length along, obstructed by conflicting orders, harassed by successive administrations. This sad tale of woe and misery which contrasts sadly with the prosperity of Bengal, suggests the moral, that if we wish to have well-fed, well-clothed and prosperous, independent and comfortable peasantry, we must carry out the policy of the great Despatches of 1862 and 1865, when the Secretary of State decided that the advantages reasonably expected from a permanent settlement not only to those immediately connected with the land, but to the community generally, more sufficiently great to justify the Government incurring the risk of a prospective loss of land revenue in order to attain them."

We present the above extracts solely with a view to shew that our distant brothers understand far better the merits of the Permanent Settlement than some of us do at home.

APROPOS of Mr. Ameer Ali's cry on behalf of the Indian Mahomedans the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:

According to the statistics of the last census, the number of Mahomedans in the Punjab is 10-1-12 millions, and the number of Hindus and Sikhs 8¼ millions; the latter, however, are incomparably more important than the Mahomedans, whether from a political, religious, economic, or military point of view among the higher appointments of the Punjab Commission, however, including the posts of Extra Assist. Commissioner, Tehsildar, Munsiff, and Superintendent of Settlement—admission to which is gained by honest work combined with practical ability and good character, and not by any special education—there are 121 Mahomedans, as compared with 168 Sikhs and Hindus; while of the native civilians in the province, two are Mahomedans, and two are Sikhs. Directly, however, we turn to those branches of the public service which require special attainments, the Hindus will be found largely to exceed the Mahomedans; and in the Educational Department, the Departments of Public Works and the Medical Service there are only 18 Mahomedans against 97 Hindus. The same may be seen in the case of the Pleaders of the province, among whom there are only 28 Mahomedans as compared with 121 Hindus. Mahomedans may well lay the lesson of these statistics to heart and seek to qualify themselves for the posts in which Hindus have hitherto proved the more successful competitors. But they can hardly accuse the Punjab Government of withholding from them their share of Government appointments; for if their importance in the province,

and their want of success in cases where special training and competition come in, are fairly considered, it is obvious that they have a very full share of the offices which, under the patronage of Government, may be secured by honest work without high educational qualification.

The enquiry set on foot by Lord Ripon will lay bare the whole truth.

A SATISFACTORY announcement is made by a contemporary—"The character of communications received by the Government of India tends to show that the Home Government will not insist eventually on the payment of the Indian Contingent expenses by this country." We hope this prophesy will be duly fulfilled.

THURSDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a new Weekly Journal proposed to be issued from Mhow in Central India under the title of "The Central Indian News." It professes to be an independent and impartial organ of public opinion and its editorial staff will consist of European and native gentlemen of acknowledged ability and intelligence. The rate of subscription is Rs. 10 per annum including postage.

A CORRESPONDENT referring to the recent notification regarding the system of Competitive Examination for the admission of clerks into the Secretariat of the Government of India observes that if the degrees of the Calcutta University be ignored and candidates required to pass an examination in subjects equal and in some cases inferior to those in which they have been examined and certified to by the Calcutta University, it would be practically branding the University test. We entirely concur with our correspondent.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT, writing on the same subject, advocates the claims of University graduates, who are employed in aided and Government Zilla schools. These men, he says, if they offer themselves for competition should be exempted from the ordinary examination and examined in the special subjects.

WE HAVE received the following from a Fyzabad correspondent:

A numerously attended meeting of the Anjuman Tehzib of Fyzabad was lately held at which a paper on education was read and discussed. The question turned on the medium through which education should be imparted to the masses. The meeting resolved to adopt Hindi with Deva Nagri character as the language for primary education—Hindi or Urdu being made optional in high education. It was also resolved that there should be separate schools for primary and high education, and that special arrangements should be made for moral and physical education. An address embodying those views has been forwarded to the Hon'ble Dr. Hunter President to the Education Commission.

IT GIVES us great pleasure to announce that Syad Abdus Sobhan Chowdhry, zemindar of Bogra, has in commemoration of the late visit of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to Bogra resolved to found some scholarships, prizes and medals, for which purpose he has made an offer of Rs. 6000 to be invested in 4 per cent. Government securities Two scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 8 tenable for two years at any affiliated College by students of the Bogra Zillah School, who may successfully pass the Entrance Examination but fail to obtain Government scholarships, will be given away every other year. One of these scholarships to be called after the name of Syadani Zobedatunnessa the deceased sister of the donor's wife, and the other "the Latifunnessa scholarship" in memory of the late grandmother of the donor's wife. Three prizes of the value of Rs. 20, 16, and 12 to be called "Thompson Prizes" will be given to the three best girls, who may hold the three highest places at the annual examination to be held for the purpose. As the Latifunnessa scholarship will not be awarded till one year after the foundation of the Zobedatunnesse scholarship the saving accruing will be applied to the award of a Medal to be called the "Thompson Medal" to be given to the best Mahomedan candidate at the B. A. Examination of 1883 and 1884. Should the scholarships in any one year be held in suspense for want of eligible candidates the money thus becoming available will be given away in scholarships and prizes to the students of the primary schools of Bogra, who may successfully pass the primary and Vernacular Scholarship examinations.

FRIDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

THERE WERE 193 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 16th September, of which 7 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 56 from fevers, 31 from bowel-complaints, 2 from accidents and suicide, 24 from pthisis and asthma, 20 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Fourteen children were still-born, 41 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year; 30 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 7. The average of daily mortality was 27·5.

WE ARE requested to announce that a special class for preparing candidates for the competitive examination for clerical appointments will be opened in the premises of the Calcutta Madrassa on the 12th proximo. Tuition will be for one hour which will be notified hereafter and tuition fee Rs 2 per month payable in advance. It will be open to both Hindus and Mahomedans. Intending candidates are requested to apply to the Head Master of the Calcutta Madrassa, Mr. Larimer, at 57 Free School Street, at once. For the present the scope of the institution will be limited to tuition for junior appointments.

WE LEARN that the Chief Commissioner of Assam has issued a circular inviting natives to appear at the examination of candidates for the Assam Subordinate Executive Service. The standard of examination, our correspondent writes, is so low that it will, he fears, perpetuate the evil under which the Assam service labors—that is to say the absence of persons of education and principle. The standard of education ought to be sufficiently high to attract men of real education, talent and good character.

WE LEARN from our Gossain Durgapur correspondent that there have been two cases of murder in the Kushtea sub-division, one is under trial and the other still under investigation. In the second case the victim is to be a young Mahomedan, who, it is said, lost his life on account of a secret *liason* in a Hindu family. The perpetrators have not yet been traced.

WE HAVE RECEIVED an account of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Berhampore, which we summarize below:

The Lieutenant-Governor arrived at Berhampore late in the evening of Saturday the 2nd September. He did not land that evening, but the banks of the river to the extent of about ten miles were lined with natives numbering about 20,000. On Sunday His Honor did no business but in the evening attended the church for divine service. On Monday the usual inspections followed. In the middle of the day His Honor received an influential deputation at the Berhampore College headed by Nowab Ashgar Aly Delewar Jung Bahadur C. S. I. Three memorials were presented to His Honor, one prayed for the introduction of the local Self-Government system into the district, the second for the construction of a railway from Ranaghat to Bhaugwangolla and the third for the introduction of the elective system into the Lalbagh Municipality. In reply to the first memorial the memorialists were requested to wait till April when a Bill on the Local Self-Government scheme will be prepared and brought before the Council. In reply to the second His Honor said that if the Messrs. Rothschilds made any delay to take up the line he would forward the memorial with his recommendation to the Government of India. With reference to the 3rd His Honor deferred expressing any decisive opinion until he consulted the district authorities and the Divisional Commissioner. In the afternoon there was a reception of Government officers on board the *Rhotas* and in the evening a dinner party given by Moharani Surnomoyee. Next day there was a conference on board on the local Self-Government question. With reference to the suggestion for funds and other matters, the submission of a memoriandum embodying the views of the speakers was suggested. There was again a round of inspections. In the evening there was a party on board the *Rhotas* where many respectable native gentlemen were invited and who were all much pleased with the reception accorded to them.

SATURDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us the following letter:

Mr. Cockburn is a Deputy Magistrate of Pubna on Rs. 150. He used to draw his salary at that rate. But on the 1st September last he sent an orderly to tell Baboo Prosunno Kumar Sirkar the Collector's 3rd clerk (whose duty it is to draw the Bills) to draw his Bill at the rate of Rs. 200. But under the Accountant General's circular No. and date of the letter sanctioning the increase should be given, consequently the clerk wrote to the Deputy Magistrate about the letter or any other authority sanctioning the increase. Mr. Cockburn got angry and insulted the clerk. He then ordered his orderly to get him out of the room. The clerk being thus insulted, submitted a petition to the Magistrate for permission to sue him in the Civil Court. The Magistrate popular as he is intended to settle the matter amicably. Having enquired about it he considered Mr. Cockburn to be in the wrong, so he told Mr. Cockburn to inform the clerk that he had no intention to insult him. The Magistrate thinking this a sufficient apology in his estimation warned Mr. Cockburn to be careful in future about his temper.

The local paper *Bartabaha* had an article on the subject. The clerk seeing his case published in the newspaper with a view to vindicate his conduct, published the Magistrate's order in the said *Bartabaha*. Mr. Cockburn verbally complained against the clerk to the Magistrate for giving publicity to this order. Thereupon the Magistrate has fined the poor clerk one month's salary.

THE BEHAR HERALD has the following:

It seems there is a secret consipracy at Patna against the Local Self-Government Scheme of the Supreme Government. Or how is this arresting of a peon with a *khata* to obtain signatures in favour of an elective Municipality to be explained? What business could the Secretary of the Municipality possibly have with a man who, by personating as a Police officer, dragged an innocent servant of the Local Self-Government Committee of Patna to the Thana?

The *Indian Chronicle* has made a full report of the case. We hope the Government will make a searching enquiry into the matter.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor, suite and staff, have reached Darjeeling.

WE ARE INFORMED that His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Simla on the 6th of November, sleep at Pinjore, and reach Lahore on the morning of the 8th. He goes to Mianee on the 10th, and marches through the Salt Range, arriving at Jhelum about the 16th. His Excellency will open the Rupar Canal on the 24th, and then go down to Lucknow, where he will remain a few days, arriving in Calcutta in the first week of December.

WE DO NOT WISH to comment on the Darjeeling boy's case, as it is in appeal. Some facts which have been reported to us, howerve call for notice. We are told that after the address of the prosecution was over the Deputy Magistrate pronounced the sentence orally, and when an application was made for a copy of the judgment it was not ready! The following correspondence speaks for itself:

To C. R. Marindin Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling.

SIR,—I am informed that a letter was received by you, or arrived in Darjeeling to your address on Wednesday last the 13th instant, from the Sessions' Judge of Dinagepore directing the release of my client, Shirish Chunder Mitter, on bail pending appeal. As, however, my client was not released on bail until the evening of the following day (yesterday the 14th instant) at about 6 or 7 o'clock, I am instructed to enquire by what authority or under what circumstances he was detained in custody upwards of 24 hours, after, instead of being released immediately upon the receipt of the letter of the Sessions Judge above referred to.

I have &c.

(Sd.) D. SUTHERLAND,
Counsel for SHIRIS CH. MITTER.

No. 928 J. From C. R. Marindin Esq. Offg Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. To D. Sutherland Esq. Bar-at-law. Darjeeling the 15th September 1882,

With reference to your letter without date enquiring the circumstances under which Sirish Chunder Mittra was detained in custody upwards of 24 hours after the receipt of the Judge's order directing his release on bail, I beg to say that I decline to answer you on the point.

WE TAKE from the last number of the *Journal of the National Indian Association* the following items of Indian intelligence:

Mr. J. N. Mitra has passed the membership examination of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Mr. Jogodish Chunder Bose, B. A. Calcutta, Christ's College, Cambridge, has passed in the first division of the preliminary scientific (M. B.) examination of the University of London obtained honours in botany. Having also passed in the mathematics of the intermediate examination in science, Mr. Bose has become admissible to the B. Sc., examination.

Mr. Upendra Krishna Dutt, B. Sc, has passed in the second division of the intermediate examination in medicine of the University of London (entire examination).

Mr. A. L. Sandel has passed the M. B. examination of the University of Glasgow.

Mr. Syed Sakhawat Hosein, Bengal Government scholar for 1881, at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, has gained the only certificate of honour obtainable in his class in estate management, having taken the first place in his class. Mr. Hosein was also entitled to a scholarship, but could not take it up as he already holds one from the Bengal Government.

Mr. Chakravarti, Bengal Government scholar for 1882, at the same College received honourable mention. and obtained prizes in estate management and book-keeping.

Arrival.—Mr. Syed Mahomed Hossein, Deputy-Inspector Oude, for the study of agriculture.

Departures.—Kumar Shivanath Sinha, barrister-at-law, for the North-West Provinces, Mr. M. B. Bhownaggri, state agent to H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownager, for Bombay, Mr. G. N. Chatterjee, B. A., Cambridge for the Punjab Mr. P. M. Chowdhuri, for Calcutta.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS has received the following telegram from Bombay regarding the Salvation Army:

Bombay September 21st 19h. 59m.—At the Girgaum Police Court to-day, one of the officers of the Salvation Army was charged with contravention of the Police Act by playing a cornet in the streets.

He was arrested on the opening of the march of the army, the Police Commissioners having previously refused to grant a music license.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of twenty rupees, which the defendant declined to pay.

THE ENGLISHMAN states that the Government of India, having considered certain representations as to the inconvenience caused to tenderers for the new Loan by fixing as the latest date for receiving tenders the first open day after the holidays, has decided to put off the final receiving and opening of tender till Wednesday, 1st November, and in accordance with this change, to fix for the payment of the first instalment, Wednesday 15th November, instead of Monday, 13th November.

THE PUBLISHER of the *Graphic* has sent us a copy of the Summer Number of that periodical and draws our attention to the wonderful advance that has been made in England in the Art of Colour Printing. The publisher writes:

A recently published Directory in America, in commenting on the subject, contains the statement that over 70,000

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dollars, or £14,000 sterling were expended on the production on one of these Special Seassion Numbers of the *London Graphic*, and although the Author adds that "America to-day stands without a peer in the delicate finish of the Illustrations, &c.," it is doubtful whether any proprietorate in any country has expended so vast a sum on the publication of one single issue; of a Number subsequent to the one before referred to over 520,000 copies were issued, and the number was out of print in a few days. More than 166 tons of paper consumed, and the total cost of production was 85,000 dols, and the pages if put end to end would have made an unbroken line of paper reaching from London to New York. The whole of the Illustrations being painted in many Colours, and each sheet having to go through the press separately for each Colour represents a total of over 15,000,000 Impressions.

The above facts speak for themselves.

A PUBLIC meeting on the Local Self-Government question was held at Choa in the Moorshedabad District on the 30th August last at which about 700 persons were present. Babu Srish Chunder Bose, zemindar of Choa, presided. After the views of Government on the subject had been explained, several resolutions were passed and a sub-committee formed to frame a memorial to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. This committee acts in co-operation with the Moorshedabad Association.

ANOTHER public meeting on Local Self-Government was held at Sonamgunge in the District of Sylhet at which Babu Bhobun Mohun Ghose presided. The meeting was numerously attended. The resolutions passed were in the same spirit and tenour as elsewhere except that it was of opinion that the people there were not sufficiently advanced in intelligence and knowledge to have a non-official Chairman for the Local Board and that the Sub-Divisional Officer be elected Chairman and a non-official Vice-Chairman, who will receive a training to qualify himself for the duties of Chairman.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following account of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Bogra. There was a reception of the chief Government officers and inspection of the Public Library, Dispensary, Jail, cutcheries and the schools. At the Public Library an address prepared by the principal residents of the place was presented by Babu Mohender Nath Bhattacherjee, Deputy Magistrate. Then followed a deputation of the People's Association, who also presented an address. The leading gentlemen of the district were presented by the Magistrate. There was also a parade of the Bogra Volunteers. In the evening Babu Mohendra Nath Bhattacherjee made some chemical experiments, there was also a display of fire-works. At 9 P. M. the Lieutenant-Governor and party left for Rungpore. Babu Radha Rumman Munshee, the leading Hindu zemindar, and Abdus Sobhan Chowdry, the leading Mahomedan zemindar, intend to commemorate the Lieutenant-Governor's visit, the former by erecting a town hall at a cost of Rs. 8000 and the latter by founding scholarships and prizes for which purpose he proposes to endow Rs. 6000.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :— 1. East Indian Army—cost of Native Troops—Parliamentary paper. 2. Further correspondence respecting the affairs of Egypt Nos. 8 and 13 (Parliamentary Papers.) 3. Despatch from Sir E. Mallet forwarding a list of Europeans in the service of the Egyptian Government (Parliamentary Paper.) 4. Annual Report on Labour Immigration into Assam for 1881. 5. Proceedings of the Bethune Society for 1881-82. 6. Journal of the National Indian Association for September 1882. 7. The Father's Position as an heir under the Hindu Law. By Sreenath Banerjea. 8. Upahar—or a Poem in Bengali—as a present to the Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. By Radhabullub Dey. 9. Bisaboiri—a Bengali monthly—vol. 3, no. 6. 10. Rachona Pranali—or method of composition in Bengali. By Judunath Bhattacharjea. 11. Nolini—a Bengali monthly, vol. 3, No. 2. 12. Sastya Rukshya—or preservation of health in Bengali—By Bharut Chunder Banerjea. 13. Homœopathic Treatment of Fever in Bengali. By Hurryprosonno Chuckerbutty. 14. Menu Sanhita or the Laws of Menu in original Sanskrit with notes and Bengali translation No. 2. 15. The National Anthem, translated into Sanskrit and Bengali and set to twelve varieties of Indian melodies at the request of the London National Anthem Committee. By Sourendra Mohun Tagore. 16. Thirty-two songs in Bengali. Serampore.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, September 15,—A despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley, dated at Benha, states that Colonel Drury Lowe with the cavalry yesterday occupied Cairo. Arabi and Toulba Pacha surrendered unconditionally. The Egyptian troops at Cairo, numbering ten thousand men, laid down their arms. The Prefect, assisted by the Egyptian troops, now keeps order. General Wolseley starts for Cairo forthwith.

15,—A despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley dated Cairo says: "We have been received with open arms by all classes. The Egyptian troops will gladly return to their homes. The war is over, send no more men. We shall change our base from Ismailia to Alexandria. The spirits and health of the troops are excellent. All have done their duty well.

16.—The Queen has telegraphed her congratulations to the Khedive at the successful issue of the War. Sir Garnet Wolseley has established his head quarters at the Abdin Palace at Cairo. The whole of the British forces are going to Cairo. Sir Evelyn Wood is disarming the Kafredowar Garrison. Abdellal Commander of Damietta, with a garisou of five thousand blacks, refuses to surrender. Arabi's principal colleagues have been arrested.

17.—Fort Aslam near Kafreedowar has surrendered. The garrison of Aboukir is offering to surrender.

Obituary.—The Revd. Doctor Pusey.

18.—The Egyptian forces at Kafredowar have dispersed to their homes, leaving their arms behind them without waiting to surrender them. The railway from Alexandria to Cairo has been restored. Twenty rebel leaders have been arrested, The Khedive has issued a decree disbanding the Egyptian army and arraigning all the rebel officers under Military Law. A Court Martial appointed to try them will be held at Cairo. There is to be a grand review at Cairo of the whole of the British forces in Egypt. The Indian Contingent will be the first to leave Egypt.

19.—Tentah has been occupied by the British forces. Six thousand men of the Aboukir Garrison have surrendered, and the remainder deserted. One British Regiment is going to Damietta. The *Times* of to-day in a leading article suggests that the Indian Contingent after leaving Egypt should visit England.

19.—Abdellall, the commander of the Damietta Garrison, having been informed of the course of the events, has telegraphed offering to surrender.

20.—The British Government has informed the Khedive that none of the rebel leaders must be executed without the previous consent of England. The Khedive with his Ministers and the British Consul General proceed to Cairo on Thursday, escorted by Indian troops. The transport *Serapis* is at Malta awaiting instructions.

21,—Fort Gemileh, near Port Said, has been summoned to surrender otherwise the British threaten to bombard it. The departure of the Khedive for Cairo has been postponed until Monday. The Khedive has issued a decree appointing mixed Commissions at Alexandria and Tentah to sift and prosecute the authors of the outrages at those places. British officers of high rank will sit on the Court Martial at Cairo to try the rebel leaders. An offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Russia and Montenegro.

22,—Fort Gemileh has surrendered. Sir Evelyn Wood with three regiments has been ordered to proceed to Damietta to act inco-operation with the fleet. The latest reports state that Abdelall, the commandant of the garrison there, has gone to Cairo, and that the garrison yields. Further arrests have been made of Arabi's followers at Cairo. The *Serapis* has landed her troops at Malta, and proceeds to Suez to embark two battalions of the Indian troops for Bombay.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(SESSION 1882.)
(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 27th Inst, at 5 P. M.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 29th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Action of Electric Currents upon each other.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1882.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

THE war in Egypt has come to an end much sooner than we had expected. Sir Garnet Wolseley's prophesy has been fulfilled. The fighting stuff of Egypt was not altogether despicable. A correspondent of a morning contemporary thus described Arabi's entrenched position : "The reconnaissance and outpost work showed that the Egyptian Cavalry is better mounted than ours. Arabi's main position is at Tel-el-Kebir, North of the Canal, and six miles from Cassassine, the intervening country is an undulating desert of sand which is mostly very loose. The sand hills at the point Arabi has chosen for his position reach a high elevation, the highest having an elevation of over 300 feet. This is crowned with many cannon, some of which are apparently heavy pieces. Two lesser hills flank it on the right, and the third is a little retired on the left. All these have been turned into formidable redoubts, and a continuous line of entrenchments connect one with the other. The ascent to the redoubts is very gradual, the ground constituting a natural glacis. Arabi is reported to have from 30,000 to 40,000 men and 60 guns. His position is undoubtedly very strong. In fact a direct attack in ordinary warfare would be out of the question, but after the specimen of the Egyptian's fighting power as already experienced it might not, under present circumstances, be exceptionally hazardous. Arabi's defeat there would entail a probable collapse of his army and power. With the Nile in full flood behind him and canals and irrigation channels full, it is beyond his power to conduct an orderly retreat, and he would certainly lose every gun he had." While the situation as described by the sanguine painter was by no means perplexing, Arabi, it must be confessed, did at first shew no mean capacity or skill. But the sudden collapse of his organization we must say was not expected by the most confident enthusiast. Be that as it may it is a matter of congratulation that the shedding of blood has come to an end and that this happy result has been brought about by the force of British arms. To us it is a matter of particular satisfaction that in this speedy suppression of the Egyptian revolt the Indian Contingent has taken a conspicuous and glorious part. The forced marches from Suez through Chalouf, Geneffe and Ismailia, thirty miles a day, with men and horses ready for action, then on through Mahsama to Kassassin, the fight at Tel-el-Kebir and the march to and occupation of Zag-a-zig, and the advance to Cairo, were feats of which any army would be proud. Some details of these marches are given by a correspondent of the *Englishman*. He writes : "The march lay along the line of railway, the road being harder than the yielding sand of the surrounding desert. The line is mostly on a slight embankment in places it runs through a cutting in undulating hillocks of sand, more frequently it is a mere track on a level with the country. Nowhere is it fenced in. The column wound its way slowly along the railway, a huge snake some two miles long. The cool north wind that so pleasantly tempers the heat of summer was blowing strong. Now and then there came a hot blast along with it, and scorched the skin, but the welcome relief followed close. Skirting the route on the right, now approaching to within a few hundred feet, now receding to a mile and more, a fringe of rushes and green grass marked the course of the freshwater canal. The limit of vegetation was very restricted, and beyond the immediate margin of the water the desert asserted its sway. Further east for some distance, we could see the waters of the Maritime canal, but presently sandy undulations concealed all but the masts and smoke of passing steamers, and we did not catch sight of the Canal again until we came parallel with the lakes beyond Chalouf. To the left the ever present desert of stone and sand extended without relief, until far away the Ataka hills brought it to a close with their perpendicular walls scorched and burnt black from countless suns. Although the desert rose and fell in hillocks, these were not of any height, and the whole line of the march could be seen, from the advance guard far ahead and the flankers on either hand like specks on the horizon, across the main body and the plodding train of baggage animals right away to the rear guard."

The action of the British force in Egypt has been sharp and swift. Although the Indian Contingent was divided into separate columns, still the metal it has shewn is duly appreciated in England. The *Times* proposes that the Indian troops should be taken over to England and presented to the Queen-Empress in person. Whether this suggestion be adopted or not, the very fact that it has been made by the leading journal of the United Kingdom is a high compliment to the Indian troops. We hope some steps will be taken to mark the generous appreciation by the British nation of the signal services rendered by the Indian Contingent.

Although the war in Egypt is at an end, the Egyptian problem, we are of opinion, is by no means solved. The whole fabric of Egyptian politics will have to be recast. It cannot be denied that the national feeling of Egypt is arrayed against Foreign Control. The foreigner rules in every bureau. The native is repressed. No nation with any sense of self-respect will tolerate this state of things. If the Foreign Powers, who are in the ascendant in Egypt, will not take timely measures for the redress of the national wrong in Egypt, the national feeling who knows may again find an outburst in some form or other. Another Arabi Bey may arise and may lead the nation to a violent de-

monstration. Then again there is the question as to which European Power will have a voice potential in the affairs of Egypt. England has certainly the natural right to it because she has alone suppressed the Egyptian revolt. But will she be allowed to have undivided sway in the land of the Pharaos? We fear not. France has a large money stake in Egypt. The Suez Canal is a French undertaking. Germany is sure to claim a voice through the Sultan. Turkey finds the Khedive under English protection too powerful a vassal, and she naturally wishes to lean against the German staff. Austria though not directly interested will not certainly remain quiet. Italy is a rising power, and will seek to assert her voice. As for Russia she is equally jealous of Germany and England and would be too glad to pounce upon Turkey as soon as she can. Thus the interests of the European Powers are widely conflicting, but on one point we believe they are unanimous. They will not allow any single European Power, be she England or France, to enjoy undivided ascendancy in Egypt. Such being the case England's work is by no means done, because she has suppressed the revolt in Egypt. The war of diplomacy has not yet commenced.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

THE splendid success of the Indian Contingent in Egypt has discovered a new value of India to England. That value was foreseen by Lord Beaconsfield when that far-seeing statesman indented Indian troops for Malta in 1879 as a counterpoise to the threatened Russian contingent to Affghanstan. All Europe was taken aback by the bold move of the English Prime Minister. His object was two-fold—he wanted to demonstrate to the Continental Powers the devoted loyalty of India to England, and the strength, which the sovereign country possessed in the military forces of its Indian dependency. Lord Beaconsfield's demonstration had the desired effect. Following the example of his predecessor Mr. Gladstone has employed Indian troops in Egypt, and the gallant services rendered by them reflect the highest credit on the discipline, courage, skill and endurance of the Indian soldiers. When the Indian Contingent was about to be despatched, at a public dinner to General Macpherson commanding the Indian expedition, the Hon'ble Mr. Mahmud, in an eloquent and truly patriotic speech on the loyalty of the Indian people and soldiery and the high political and moral value of India to England, said:

"This is not an occasion when it would be appropriate to say anything which has even a semblance of being political; but, gentlemen, because I am a native of India, because I belong to a race which supplies England with her native armies, I trust you will forgive me if I speak with some feeling when I say that the Imperialism of England and its martial power owe their magnificence in no small measure to the fact that India forms a part of the British Empire. While other Continental Powers boast of their tens of millions of subjects, England can look with pride and with satisfaction to the 300,000,000 who can supply her armies with hundreds of thousands of soldiers—soldiers who, under British discipline and the leadership of British Generals can cope with any army in the world. I have always felt, and I shall feel it to the end of my days, that the union of England and India must always be a source of power to the great Empire of Britain, that of that power both England and India have reason to be proud, and that in all the martial glory which the English and the native armies achieve, the glory of conquest and victory belongs not only to England, but also to India. When I say this I am sure no one here present can misunderstand me as implying the smallest derogation to the bravery of the British soldiers. Honour is due to them, as, indeed, honour is due to those dusky thousands who have fought and have died; who are ever ready to fight and to die, to uphold the honour of the Anglo-Indian Empire, and to vindicate the power of that Empire in strange lands and against strange enemies. To me personally, and, I may say, to all natives of India, the circumstance appears charming that the enemies of England must necessarily be the enemies of India; also that the protection afforded by the British standard is shared by us in no small measure."

Well said, and what Mr. Mahmud said is fully borne out by history. Whether in China, Persia, Perak or Abyssinna the Indian soldier played his part nobly, and in Egypt he has done yeoman's service. Should any complications arise he would be ready to do battle side by side with the British soldier, and this is one of the triumphs of British rule in India. Mr. Mahmud continued:

"Gentlemen, the time is fast approaching, if it has not indeed already begun, when the distinctions of race and of creed will sink into insignificance in comparison with the stronger bonds of friendship and political union between England and India, when political power and martial glory will be shared more obviously by Englishmen and natives alike, when the civilised world will be convinced that India is neither a source of danger nor a point of weakness in the vast Empire of Britain, when the native of India will be as proud of being a British subject as the native of Kent. It ought to be a source of pride to Englishmen that the comfort, the peace, the good government, the blessings which England has brought to India have achieved the devotion of millions of a different race and creed. Upon the present occasion I am convinced that I express the feelings of my countrymen when I say that we are proud to feel that the army which General Macpherson is going to command in Egypt will consist principally of natives of India. As a native of India, I can assure our distinguished guest that he may rely upon the loyalty and devotion of his native soldiers. I can also assure him that he will carry with him the good wishes of the Indian population on whose behalf the expedition is undertaken. Whatever the political causes which brought about the disturbance in Egypt may have been, of one thing I am sure, that India cannot tolerate anything which proves a hindrance to free intercourse between England and India."

Mr. Mahmud happily expressed the sentiments of the whole of India when he spoke of the loyalty of his countrymen to the British Crown, the devotion and fidelity of the Indian soldier, and the material help which England may always expect from India in case of emergency. There is a party in England which seems to think that India is a source not of strength, but of weakness to the British empire; this party will now see how egregiously is it mistaken. The Indian appanage is a source of both strength and glory to England. As children of the same Sovereign Mother we joy with the joys, take pride in the pride, and glory in the glory of all Her Majesty's subjects throughout the Empire.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE PUNJAB.

WE had barely time last week to notice the appearance of Sir Charles Aitchison's admirable and elaborate Resolution on the subject of the extension of Local Self-Government in the Punjab. This document is fully worthy of the high reputation of its author, and deserves to rank as a State paper beside the Government of India's famous Resolution of the 18th of May last on the same subject. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab deals with the whole question of the development of local self-government with a breadth and liberality of view, which cannot be sufficiently admired. He "frankly and cordially" accepts the whole policy propounded in the Home Department Resolution of the 18th May, which, in his judgment, "is conceived in a wise and liberal spirit." He observes:—"No doubt the country is, in some places, riper for self-government than in others, and everywhere caution must be observed. But to suppose that Local Self-Government can only be fitly and successfully developed where the country is already fully prepared for it, would be to ignore the history of local institutions in the Punjab under British rule, and to miss the most prominent and important aim which the Government now has in view." The object of the whole proceedings, the Lieutenant-Governor repeats, is to educate the people to manage their own affairs. At the outset it is admitted that, amongst the native community, the various capacities requisite in public life are as yet, for the most part, immature; it is precisely for this reason that a period of public and political training is necessary; and it is on this ground that the interposition and action of Government are justified. The great value of the policy prescribed by the Government of India seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be its tendency to create and develop the capacity for self-help. Placed in new positions of responsibility, the representatives of the people on the local boards will, it is hoped, become, year by year, more intelligent, independent and self-reliant. *But these advantages can only be secured if the local bodies are trusted. Their power and responsibilities must be alike real; in proportion as there is any pretence or illusion about either the one or the other, there is an obvious possibility that the whole thing may degenerate into an officious dislocation of existing arrangement.*" The italics are ours. These observations show beyond the shadow of a doubt that Sir Charles Aitchison is in through sympathy with the authors of the new policy, and thus the principles laid down by the Government of India in regard to the development of Local Self-Government are his principles. Sir Charles Aitchison declares in emphatic terms that he will not suffer the generous and enlightened policy prescribed by the Government of India to prove a failure in the Punjab. The importance of this declaration cannot be exaggerated. The first thing required to make the new scheme a success is, that the power and responsibilities of the local boards should be real. This was clearly recognised by Sir Donald Macleod so far back as 1861. In a remarkable minute recorded by him in that year Sir Donald pointed out that to give the people a real interest in the municipalities, it is *absolutely essential* that they should be given a large discretion in the matter of expenditure, and that to work any practical use out of the people, they should not continue ever to be treated as children or imbeciles. Sir Donald Macleod proceeded even further than this and said that *no Government official ought to be Associated with them in their deliberations*, or allowed in any way to interfere with their nomination. He observed:—"In short, the municipal body should be, as regards essentials, really independent, so far as the interferenee of our officials goes." The soundness of the principle enunciated by Sir Donald Macleod should be carefully borne in mind by those who are charged with working the new scheme, and it is no small gratification to us to find that Sir Charles Aitchison cordially accepts it. This is full of encouragement. If the Lieutenant-Governor's views are adopted by the local executive authorities generally, the success of local self-government in the Punjab may be said to be assured.

The most important points in the Government of India's Resolution of the 18th May last relate, as the reader knows, to the introduction of the principle of election in the constitution of the local bodies and to the degree of control to be exercised over the proceedings of those bodies by the executive officers of Government. On the question of election Sir Charles Aitchison's views are pronounced. The most noteworthy fact which the history of local institutions in the Punjab contained in the Resolution under notice establishes is, that popular election in connection with them has been a general failure. But the Lieutenant-Governor pertinently remarks that there is "no evidence to prove that the principle has ever been fairly tried in this Province for any sufficient length of time." The Resolution says: "Even supposing that the experiment was allowed a due chance of success between 1862 and 1867—and the probabilities of the case, vague as they were, seem to point the other way—five years are a mere span in the education of a people; while it is manifest that, since 1867, the idea of election has been officially discouraged by the provisions of the municipal rules. It is true that Government has often announced its readiness to grant an elective system to any Municipality which might really desire it; but the rules have not been altered and, looking to the necessary bent of official influence under their guidance, it is difficult to see how under the circumstances a wish

for a system of election could be fostered or find free expression. It may be frankly admitted that even within the limits of the narrow experience gained, abuses have not been unknown. * * * * But acknowledging all this, the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to face some failures and occasional scandals rather than to assume that the people do not possess, and cannot acquire, the intelligence, honesty and capacity to choose representatives for themselves. It has always been an avowed object in connection with the local institutions of the Province to secure a fair representation of all classes. Sir Charles Aitchison thinks that by mere nomination this object cannot be attained." This is the language of genuine statesmanship. Every right-minded and sensible person will agree with Sir Charles Aitchison in thinking that the final and complete success of the whole project of Local Self-Government depends in the main upon the introduction of the principle of election; and that so long as a majority of the members of the local boards are nominated by Government they will be regarded in the light of servants of Government. Though Sir Charles Aitchison is convinced of the essential connection of the principle of election with the scheme of Local Self-Government, he would not, of course, introduce it where the people are decidedly opposed to it. But he does not see any reason why election, in one form or another, should not be introduced in considerable towns. He is of opinion that election should be introduced in all places where efficient constituencies can be formed. The marks which denote a proper constituency are, to his thinking, two—namely, (1) capacity for giving an honest and intelligent vote; (2) a substantial interest in the proceedings of the local bodies based on payment of the rates or taxes which they administer. As regards the methods of election to be tried, Sir Charles Aitchison thinks that in advanced districts and large towns it may be practicable at once to follow more or less the English model. "Different modes of election," he says, "may be tried, varying from show of hands or public acclamation, which although a loose method has from its publicity certain advantages in preventing corruption and abuses, up to formal registration of votes." For some places the old system, which was reported to have worked satisfactorily in Amritsar, might be suitable, whereby delegates or *punchayets* were selected in the first instance by the castes and trades, and the votes of the artificial constituencies thus formed, recorded. In others the Deputy Commissioner might consult the various castes, tribes, and trade-guilds in the town or district, and decide how many electors each should be invited to appoint, accepting those who satisfied the conditions of capacity and interest. Or if this should lead to the nomination of electors for the purpose of naming particular candidates, he might on exceptional occasions himself directly appoint the electors. Again, in other places, it might be best to nominate five or six candidates for each of the boards, leaving the electors to choose the nominee most acceptable to them." We think that were any place not ripe for the application of the principle of election, it would be better to appoint members by nomination until the people are sufficiently advanced to demand the elective franchise being given to them. If the electors are to be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, election would be a sheer mockery. In such places it is much better that the members should be appointed by nomination. As regards the control to be exercised over local bodies by the executive officers of Government, Sir Charles Aitchison explains that "the principle to be kept in view is check, not dictation." The Resolution remarks:—"It is to be hoped, however, that district officers will at the outset be patient with such shortcomings of the boards as are naturally to be expected in the infancy of the movement, and may not be due to wilful neglect or misuse of power; and that they will exhaust the powers of advice and check which are vested in them before recommending severe measures which should not be had recourse to unless really demanded in the public interests. Whenever the Lieutenant-Governor is advised to resort to extremes, the recommendation should invariably be accompanied with an explanation from the board, which they should be allowed opportunity of making." Mr. Rivers Thompson's plan of creating a Central Board for controlling the local bodies was an excellent one, and we deeply regret that it has not been approved by the Government of India. When check is to be exercised by District officers, the results of the practical working of the policy of control from without will not differ materially from within.

We now come to the formation of local boards. Sir Charles Aitchison thinks that local boards should be established throughout the Punjab except where (1) there are not enough fit people to be members; (2) the funds at the disposal of the board would be so insignificant as to make its proceedings ineffectual; or (3) political circumstances exist which would render any such change in present arrangements really a matter of risk. In places where local boards are not proposed, Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners are required to state clearly how far all or any of these conditions obtain. In determining the local limits of the jurisdiction of rural boards, the several administrative sub-divisions of the district will be generally followed; but this will not be acted upon as the invariable rule. The test, says the Lieutenant-Governor, should be not symmetry or uniformity, but the possibility of forming a useful board. He would have first, second, and third class local bodies. Municipalities and rural boards of the lower grades would be advanced to the higher from time to time as they showed themselves fit for it. Municipal Committees will continue to be the local boards for municipal areas. In places, where the whole scheme is introduced in its full extent, the sub-divisional boards will work independently, and that common affairs should be determined by periodical District Committees at which delegates from time to time selected from the local boards should attend. Everywhere the present classification of Municipal Committees will be maintained. The District Committee will deal with matters affecting (a) the district as a whole, or (b) more than one sub-division, or (c) arising where municipal or local interests may overlap or conflict. Sir Charles Aitchison considers that in Committees of all kind, District, Tahsil, and Municipal, no less than two-thirds of the members should be private persons other than Government servants; that non-official members and officials when elected should hold office for three years; and that they might be eligible to serve again after the expiry of that period. Third class bodies will have very little real power, for the Resolution under notice lays down that the proceedings of these bodies should be fully reported to the Deputy Commissioner within three days of the meeting; and that the Deputy Commissioner would carefully supervise them and assist the boards with his advice, pointing out what might be wrong and suggesting improvements. Third class bodies will thus have no real independence. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, declares that wherever possible each local body should select its own Chairman; and that, as a rule, District Officers and Tahsildars should act as outside advisers and critics. If it should be found on examination that in certain districts or parts of districts nothing can be done to promote Local Self-Government upon the lines of the Government of India Resolution, in such cases village unions might be formed, to which the municipal law might be extended. Sir Charles Aitchison would also be prepared to create or revive village councils or *punchayats*. He rightly thinks that such a measure would at least tend to train up men, who would be capable of serving on the important rural or town boards of the District.

THE DOWN-TRODDEN RYOT!

WE hear a great deal about the overflowing sympathy of our Government with the poor down-trodden ryot. The Great Rent Bill has been undertaken for the ryot's sake. But here is a case, which is dragging its slow length along for several years, and in which some thousands of ryots are interested, we mean the Marichardiar case of Rajshaye, but it has not yet been decided. When the Lieutenant-Governor was lately at Rampore Boalia several thousands of these ryots waited upon His Honor with a petition on the subject, and His Honor intimated that he will consider it. A similar scene occurred when Sir John Peter Grant steamed away on the Nuddea rivers on the eve of the Indigo Revolution of 1860; both the banks of the rivers were thronged by thousands and tens of thousands of ryots appealing in loud voice to the Ruler of the land against the oppressions of the indigo planters; his heart was touched, and he resolved to emancipate them from the thraldom complained of. We sincerely and earnestly hope that the demonstration made by the Marichardiar ryots will be crowned with similar success.

We think we cannot do better than place the ryots' petition before the reader in its own garb. The facts and figures set forth in it are so well and so lucidly arranged that they ought to carry conviction to an impartial mind. The reader will recollect that in a recent issue we gave the orders of the Board of Revenue in this case. Referring to these orders the petitioners state—

That the Hon'ble Board is wrong in holding that "the impression that Messrs. Watson & Co., have held the last setlement with no other status than that of Izardars of lands, the property of Government is erroneous and that their possession of the different parts of the land is on different titles."

Because

(1) The above finding is against the repeated admissions of Messrs. Watson & Co.

(2) The Government acquired a lawful right to these lands and have in all transactions asserted such right.

As to (I) your petitioners beg to refer to a few instances:

(A) In their written statements in the cases nos. 9, 10 and 14 of 1863 of the Civil Court of Rajshahye (Poresh Narayan Ray and others Vers. Messrs Watson & Co) the said Messrs. Watson & Co without claiming any right of their own admit that the chur was an island surrounded by the deep Pudma (Ganges) thereby implying that the chur is the property of Government. In appeal before the High Court in these cases Sir Barnes Peacock C. J. observed that Messrs. Watson & Co held the chur under no right of their own.

(b) In 1868 the chur was surveyed by the Dearha survey authorities and its boundaries defined and mapped. Within these defined boundaries it was found to contain 59100 bighas of land. In 1869 Government took possession of the whole area as Government estate and called it Khas Mehal Marichardiar in Pergannah Luskerpur and numbered it as 1905 of the Towji of the collectorate of Rajshahye. After exempting from assessment about 12000 Bighas as being the area included in the former survey, the whole estate was leased to Messrs. Watson & Co. for three years on the first occasion and since then the lease has been renewed every year till 1288 B. S. In the settlement proceedings and in the Kabulyats of Izara executed in favor of Government by the said Messrs. Watson & Co. they described the chur as Government estate Marichardiar and did not assert any right independent of Government which they now for the first time have set up.

(c) In the Road cess returns for the said estate Marichardiar filed by Messrs Watson & Co. they describe it as Khas Mehal, the property of Government. A copy of that return with translation is filed herewith.

(d) At the expiration of the last lease the said Messrs. Watson & Co. petitioned the Collector for a renewal of the lease calling the said Estate Marichardiar as Government Khas Mehal, a copy of that petition with translation is filed with this petition.

(e) The said Messrs. Watson & Co., have in no case asserted or even alleged any proprietory or other title than that of lease-holder to any part of the chur. All they alleged was what they call Jote rights to the whole chur with the view of prejudicing the growing of your petitioners' right of occupancy. Jote right pre-supposes the existence of the proprietory right of a superior landlord, who in the present instance must be the Government in whose favor the Company have all along executed Izara Kabulyats.

As to (II)

(a) The first assertion of right by Government to these lands dates so far back as 1859 as will be seen from a copy of Board's letter No. 62 of 24th June 1859 herewith appended.

(b) Government actually took possession of the chur as a Government estate after the Dearah survey of 1868, and leased it to Messrs. Watson & Co. with the sanction of the Board of Revenue on the said company acknowledging the right of Government by executing Kabulyats and indemnity bond in favor of

Government binding themselves to indemnify Government against any loss that might be occasioned by the institution of suits on account of granting the said lease to the said Messrs. Watson & Co.

(c) The Collector notified to your Honor's petitioners at the expiration of each term of lease granted to Messrs. Watson & Co. that the chur was Government Khas Mehal, forbidding your petitioners to pay their rent to Messrs. Watson until the renewal of lease.

(d) The local inquiry under the orders of the Board of Revenue made by Babu Hurinath Chatterjee, Deputy Collector of Rajshahye, prove beyond doubt that the lands of the chur Marichardiar were reformations on the site Pergunnah Bhavanund Dearh, and the Hon'ble Board have accepted that finding of fact the proprietors of the said estate Bhavanund Dearh having lost their right to the same by accepting remission of rent Government have asserted that right of reformation.

(e) At any rate Government have been in possession of these lands as proprietor for more than 12 years and have thereby acquired a right by lapse of time.

That the Hon'ble Board while finding that "when the survey brought to light the existence of these lands as liable to assessment under Act IX of 1847 Messrs. Watson & Co., were found to be actually in possession of them" should have found what the nature of that possession was.

That before the said Dearah survey and since the formation of the chur your petitioners had admittedly settled on it and brought a large part of the same under cultivation by clearing the jungles and erecting houses at their own cost. The Dearah survey authorities found seven thickly populated villages with about 500 families which there existed in the chur; and Messrs. Macleod and Abbott, managers on behalf of Messrs. Watson & Co., have admitted before the Dearah survey authorities that the village sites on the chur had been made habitable by your petitioners, the ryots at their own cost. The possession of Messrs. Watson & Co., at the time of the Dearah survey and before it was simply by receiving rent from your petitioners, the ryots holding under title through Government on the ground of the chur being an island.

That the view taken by the Hon'ble Board as to the proprietory right to these lands, being derived from the right of the riparian villages is, your petitioners submit, erroneous, inasmuch as where old land sites can be identified there the courts of law have held the right to be in the possessor of the old soil and not in the person to whose land accretions are made. Furthermore Government cannot be bound and have expressed themselves not to be bound by those decrees of the Civil Court inasmuch as Government was no party to any of those suits.

That Messrs. Watson & Co., have proved oppressive landlords to your petitioners they, the ryots, have already represented to your Honor in their former petitions. They humbly beg to add two more instances which will shew how the said Company have been attempting to oust your petitioners from their jote lands and ruining them by criminal suits.

(a) During the last rains one entire village in the chur inhabited by a large number of your petitioners having been washed away by the Ganges some of your petitioners put up their huts a little inland, partly on the jote lands of themselves and other ryots and partly on the waste lands of the chur. On this the Company prosecuted 26 of your petitioners for criminal trespass and being members of an unlawful assembly, in the criminal courts, alleging the whole of the land to have been what they call their nij jotes. All the 26 ryots were convicted by the Magistrate, but the conviction was set aside by the High Court as will be seen from the copy of the High Court judgment.

(b) That nearly the whole tract of the valuable land in the chur measuring about 17,000 bighas forming parts of your petitioners' jotes on many of which they had kalai and cold weather crops last winter was unjustly demarcated by the said Messrs. Watson & Co., as being their khamar lands, and they prayed the Magistrate to institute proceedings under Section 530 of the Criminal Procedure Code to maintain them in their possession thereof; but the Joint-Magistrate of Rajshahye who tried the case has after a careful enquiry rejected their claim to the greater portion of those lands and the High Court has upheld the finding of the Joint-Magistrate. The copies of the judgment of the Magistrate and of the High Court are both submitted herewith.

That although your petitioners have been kept in possession of the greater portion of the lands mentioned above, they are debarred owing to their indigent circumstances from recovering the remaining which is also a large quantity of land, unless Government would kindly interfere in their behalf. The copy of the Road cess return filed herewith will shew that the said Company only possessed about 2,800 Bighas of land as khamar in their own possession. But the Company have obtained possession of about 8,000 bighas evidently by dispossessing your petitioners. They therefore humbly beg to submit for your Honor's kind consideration whether it would not be proper to refuse to grant a settlement to Messrs. Watson and Co., who have acted against all the provisions of settlement laws and regulations, which have been framed for the protection of the ryots.

That the withdrawal of right and possession of Government now under the circumstances referred to above from the part of the chur lying opposite to Rajapur and Jote Assai in favor of Messrs. Watson and Co., as proposed by the Hon'ble Board will not only be seriousby disadvantageous to your humble petitioners but will be also disadvantageous to the Government in as much as it will bring in a loss of revenue.

That your petitioners would humbly repeat their prayer contained in their former petitions that the whole chur as shewn above a khas mehal may be kept khas or that a ryotwari settlement of the whole be made with your petitioners, and they pray that should this prayer be not granted considering their hard condition Your Honor may be graciously pleased to pass any other order which to Your Honor may seem fit and proper.

That at any rate most of your poor petitioners have acquired a right of occupancy to the lands they hold and cultivate and they therefore pray that Your Honor will be graciously pleased to order under the settlement rules and regulations, a measurement, and jummabandi of the tenures of your petitioners, which has unfortunately not been made so long, to be made before the settlement of any land of the chur is made with any party.

Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. The poor ryots of Marichardiar have been hoping against hope for these many years, and yet no redress has been granted to them. May we venture to express a hope that the Lieutenant Governor before he descends from Darjeeling will be pleased to grant the much-desired relief to the poor down-trodden ryots of Marichardiar.

HOW THE LAND SETTLEMENT HAS WORKED.

COL. OSBORN has contributed to the August number of the *Fortnightly Review* a trenchant article entitled "Another side of a popular story," being contradistinguished from Sir Richard Temple's story "of his time in India." He has taken up only two points, the Land Settlement and the Sepoy Mutiny. We will confine our review of the article to a consideration of the ruin and misery which the Land Settlement has inflicted upon the North-Western Provinces. The North-West Provinces of India, as Col. Osborn points out, consist of territories which were ceded to the British, part by the Nawab of Oude, part by the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, and the remainder by the Peshwa of the Mahrattas. These cessions were made at various times between the years 1800 and 1805. On the acquisition of these territories the "zemindars, talookdars, and other descriptions of landholders" were informed by proclamation that whereas, under native rule, "the lands, from being let in farms to strangers or otherwise disposed of, have been impoverished, and the tenants and cultivators of the soil have been exposed to rapacity and oppression," now, "with a view of promoting the interests of the landholders and to enhance the value of their estates," not only was a land settlement to be made immediately with them, but at the expiration of ten years the settlement was to be fixed in perpetuity: "and the Governor-General in Council further declares the proprietary rights of all zemindars, talookdars and other descriptions of landholders . . . to be confirmed and established." But these promises were never redeemed. The first process of land settlement introduced in the North-Western Provinces is thus described by Col. Osborn: "The process of settlement was essentially summary. From rough statements of village areas, former rentals, and produce, the collector fixed a minimum amount at which each village was to be assessed. The right to collect and pay this revenue was then put up to auction and sold to the highest bidder. This done, the collector took no further direct action in the matter. But under the collector were certain native revenue collectors, called tehsildars. These officials received a salary of about fifteen pounds a month, and were paid ten per cent on the collections which they recovered from the farmers. On the other hand, if the farmers fell into arrears the collector looked to the tehsildar to make good the deficit —nominally from his fifteen pounds a month, actually in whatever way he could. The results of this system are readily foreseen. The value of a collector of revenue was naturally measured in the eye of the Government by the amount of revenue which he succeeded in collecting. In like manner the value of a tehsildar, in the eye of his collector, was measured by the amount which he squeezed out of the farmers. And both resorted, without scruple, to modes of extortion which would have done credit to a Turkish Pasha. Fields which had been abandoned in despair by their legitimate owners were cultivated by forced labour; purchasers were compelled to buy lands which they did not want; loans were forced from bankers to make good the deficiency in the assessment. "I have," writes Mr. Shore, in his *Notes on Indian Affairs*, "now lying before me an authenticated copy of an order from a collector to a subordinate native officer to assess certain rent-free lands to make up for the deficiency of the revenue in the Government lands in the same village, which had been carried away by a flood. I have seen another in which the deficiency was to be made up by a tax of so much per head on the village." But even this was not the worst. The British officers in a district, deplorably few in number, and overwhelmed by the mere routine work of their offices, knew nothing of the people or their condition, except through the perverted channel of their own native officials. These people converted the ignorance of their superiors into an abundant source of wealth to themselves, at the expense of those luckless "zemindars, talookdars, and other descriptions of landholders," who had been fed upon such lavish hopes by the British Government. Estates were brought to auction sale for imaginary arrears and secretly bought in, at a hundredth part of their value by the native officials; villages were put up for sale under false names, so that until their property had actually passed out of their hands the owners were unaware of what had occurred, and those who had fallen into arrears were advised to abscond by the very officials who intended to profit by their disappearance." This frightful state of things continued unchecked from 1801 to 1822. "If the cause," writes a collector of those days, "of the public sales and of the desolation which covered the face of the country (from 1818 to 1820) be asked, I reply without hesitation that the system upon which the collections were made . . . . . was a system of rack-rent and oppression, and ruin must ever attend it in any country where the resources of the State are drawn from the rent of land . . . . The tehsildars, in a new country, invested with absolute power over the internal management of all estates within their jurisdiction, and spurred on by a percentage to collect as much as they could without any scruples as to the mode, upon the most false and frivolous pretences declared innumerable estates to be in arrears, embezzled the revenues themselves, and brought the estates to the hammer for a fictitious balance, at which the choicest villages were purchased either in the names of their own connection or by the reigning *amla* in the substituted names of their relations or of *men of straw*." Such were the practical effects of the land settlement in the North-Western Provinces in the first two decades of this century. Seeing these mischievous effects the Government in 1821 appointed a roving special commission to inquire into all transfers of estates which had been effected since the British came into possession of the North-West Provinces, and having authority to annul those which it considered had been due to fraud or intimidation. The powers conferred upon this Commission were of the most sweeping character. It was authorised not only to take cognisance of every sale by revenue officers, of every transfer of lands which might appear to have been caused by any act of a revenue officer, but it was competent "to annul private transfers" wherever it saw "reasonable ground for believing that the purchase or acquisition was effected by violence,

extortion, or oppression." For nearly ten years this tremendous engine for destroying all security in property and all confidence in the Government remained in full swing, and the results of thirty years of British rule are thus described by Mr. Holt Mackenzie in a Minute dated 10th of October, 1830 :—

"But on this side of the Jumna quite a different state of things presents itself; for there (i. e. the North-West Provinces) the amlah (i.e. the native officials) are comparatively everything, the English gentlemen little, the people nothing. Regulations are enforced and forms observed, but no one can say with what practical result. The real is constantly quite opposite to the apparent result. Many thousand villeges were alienated under all the modes of fraud and folly set forth in Regulation I. of 1821, and large communities sold as if they had been cattle for their default of their directors; no one, from Government downwards, being able to say precisely what was sold. . . . Instead of taking the people as they existed, we forced them into all incongruous positions to meet inapplicable laws; and their properties were necessarily thrown into a state of indiscribable confusion, from a system of revenue management conducted without judicial investigation, and of judicial decision without revenue knowledge. Every district, consequently, presents a great number of wrongs, which every one sees ought to be redressed, but for which the most skilful regulationists can scarcely tell the injured in what shape they are to seek redress; and the people are bewildered amongst the various opinions and principles of the public officers. . . . We are everywhere met by people complaining of the authorities set over them, and the authorities complaining of the people. The longer we have had the district, the more apparently do lying and litigation prevail, the more are morals vitiated, the more are rights involved in doubt, the more are the foundations of society shaken, the more has the work of civil government become a hopeless, thankless trial, unsatisfactory as to its immediate results, hopeless as to its future effects."

We now turn to what is called the Thomasonian settlement. The real author of it was Mr. Mertins Bird. Col. Osborn says, "when Mr. Thomason became Lieutenant-Governor, the exterminating policy of Mr. Bird was carried to completion with all the vigour of a too enthusiastic disciple. Native gentry, whose ancestors had been in possession of their lands for centuries, found themselves ousted from their property in favour of those who had not so much as thought of putting in a counter-claim. A thin web of legal subtleties was first spun, and under cover of this, acts of the most unscrupulous lawlessness and violence were perpetrated in almost every district in the North-West. The evidence of this is to be found in Mr. Boulderson's Minute on Talookdaree cases. He was a civilian, and senior member of the Board of Revenue, and he was revolted at the cruelty and injustice of the Government he was serving. That cruelty and injustice he demonstrates beyond the reach of cavil in the above Minute, and then expresses his own sentiments as follows :—

"If my language be bitter, it must be recollected that the subject matter is most bitter, injustice, most violent breach of all law, practised I care not from what motives; from mania, I believe—a mania arising from some empty unfledged ideas of abstract justice driven on without the least reference to facts and supported by 'doing evil that good may come,' by a mass of false representations and wretched sophistries, and inconsistencies in argument which are truly wonderfull."

This is the way the Land Settlement has worked in the North Western Provinces. Comments on the above are superfluous.

THE ENGLISHMAN IN INDIA.

SUCH IS the title of an interesting but rather discursive paper read by Mr. E. J. Khory, Barrister-at-law, before a meeting of the London East India Association. In this paper Mr. Khory has attempted to paint both the bright and the dark sides of an Englishman's character in India. He has spared no pains to draw the picture in its true colours. He gratefully acknowledges the inestimable blessings which Englishmen have conferred on this country. He says :—"Let us now take a hasty review of the incalculable benefits the Natives of India have, up to this time, derived from the stay of an Englishman in India. He has put a stop to the inhuman custom of suttee, the horrible crime of infanaticide, and the monstrous practice causing fanatic Hindu devotees to be crushed under the hideous car of Juggernauth. He has rooted out the Thugs, a band of hereditary robbers and murderers, and suppressed many other revolting barbarities. On the one hand, he has almost succeeded in drawing away ignorance, the formidable enemy of India; and, on the other, he has spread the genuine rays of English education throughout the length and breadth of India. He has imprinted deep marks of good by the introduction of railways, telegraphs, steam power, the press, and the gas-light; by the construction of canals and stately edifices; and by providing for many other comforts of life. His stay has chased away anarchy and despotism from India. He has made ignorance, indolence, and superstition slowly give way to education, energy, intellect, industry, and truth. He is patiently evolving the social and political regeneration of India. He has influenced his magnanimous people in England to show conspicuous proofs of their profound sympathy with the Natives of India, by voluntary subscriptions for the famine-stricken population, and by saving them, from time to time, from the very jaws of death. And what more? He has given the people of India the most estimable boon, in the shape of liberty of speech, petition, and the press, which was in danger of being for ever snatched away, but which has been, fortunately, lately restored by a wise act of the present good-hearted Viceroy." So great, indeed, is Mr. Khory's anxiety for the continuance of British rule in India that he does not sympathise with the aspirations of his countrymen for local self-government. He warns them that they must first show themselves deserving, in every respect, of self-rule before they desire it. "There is not," he observes, "the least doubt that if Englishmen were to leave India to-day in the charge of its people, to-morrow would be conspicuous for the reign of confusion, anarchy, and bloodshed all over India; the third day would give an easy opportunity to some foreign tyrant who might have been for a long time greedily watching to pounce upon his prey; and in a very short time the people of India would rue the day when they wished to be left alone with the reins of self-government." Every educated Native knows full well that the cessation of British rule in India would be the greatest misfortune which could befall the country in its present condition. He is as sure of it as of his own existence that the English with all their faults and short-comings, are the best foreign rulers the country can possibly have; and that the people have everything to lose and nothing to gain by a change of masters. We would, however, tell Mr. Khory that local self-government is by no means inconsistent with the maintenance of British supremacy. The interests of the country demand that the children of the soil should be given a fair share in the administration. It cannot be too clearly understood that the educated Natives do not indulge in vain hopes of liberation from their foreign rulers, they merely ask that their legitimate aspirations for a fair share in the government of their own country be satisfied. A compliance with this just demand will not only raise the political condition of the people but also materially facilitate the enormous task of governing one-fifth of the human race, which England has undertaken.

Let us now turn to the dark side of the picture painted by Mr. Khory. The wide gulf which separates the rulers from the ruled in this country has always been a matter for deep regret to all sincere well-wishers of the Indian people. Mr. Khory having been in England cannot help contrasting the kind, courteous and considerate treatment which Natives of India meet with at the hands of Englishmen at home with the behaviour of a contrary sort manifested by certain Englishmen in India. It is impossible to form an adequate conception of the mischief done by rampant Anglo-Saxons, who believe that Indians have no feeling or ought not to have any. Mr. Khory mentions the prominent features in an Englishman's character as displayed by him in India in his civil and military capacities. He speaks of the young, hot-tempered subordinate military officer, who is ignorant of the people and whose mouth teems with unpleasant expressions. "It is on his lips that the word 'nigger' is uppermost. It is he who, when riding in a high dog cart, sweeps the crowds on either side with a long whip, to give his horse an unimpeded career;" on the other hand, there are military officers who know how to secure the love and affection of the Native soldiers under their command and to create regard and respect for the Government under which they serve. In speaking of an Englishman in his civil capacity, Mr. Khory justly remarks that "the civilians may be taken as the fulcrum on which the lever of the British Government in India moves. Civil servants fill the posts from Sub-Assistant Collectors and Assistant Magistrates to Judges of the High Court and Governors of large provinces and presidencies." Mr. Khory rightly says that some of these men have been and are extremely popular with the people, by their constant hard work for the good of their subjects while others pass their days like Indian Nababs and scarcely do any thing for the people. He points out that Sir Charles Trevelyan's name was on the tip of evey body's tongue all over India, although he was the Governor of the Madras Presidency only. And why? asks Mr. Khory, who thus answers the question :—"Because, with a spirit of independence, he boldly pointed out the defects of the English administration in India; because he persuaded, advised, and almost led others by his good example how to treat the subject race; because he tried by every good act to endear himself to a large portion of the people of India who had the good fortune to be ruled by him." This shows that the people of India are always grateful to the members of the Civil Service who sympathise with them and fight for the redress of their wrongs. They never forget those who treat them with kindness and consideration. Mr. Khory says: "With fine memory, many a young man looks back to his school and college days, where he received the blessings of an English education from men who had gone through splendid careers at the Oxford and Cambridge Universities. A large part of the young Natives of India has ever to acknowledge a debt of gratitude to their kind rulers for mental culture and moral training of a superior kind. Many rising young men in Bombay, with pride and expectation, pronounce the name of that very distinguished scholar, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., who now fills the highly honoured chair of the Principal of the Edinburgh University." Mr. Khory states nothing but the truth when he says that people in India find a great difference between a civilian of the olden days and one of the present age. He observes :—"The former had the real interest of the people of India at heart; the latter is found more or less devoid of that interest. The former always showed an anxiety to be familiar with the habits, customs, feelings, opinions, and languages, of the subject people; while the latter cares very little or not at all to follow in the footsteps of his worthy predecessors. Formerly, the communication between India and England being not so easy as it is now, on account of the facility offered by the overland routes, the then civilian had no other alternative than making India his home for many years, and, consequently was obliged to treat the people of India with kindness, indulgence and familiarity; but the civilian of the present day, while staying in India, always longs for his home, his friends and his people. Under such circumstances, what sympathy and intimacy can the people of India expect from him? Of the present civilians, the younger portion has made itself particularly odious. This part is composed of very young men who come out fresh from England, and hold somewhat responsible posts of Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates. Stuffed with an amount of book-learning, they are sadly wanting in the practical experience of the world. They are impetuous, haughty and conceited." Irresponsible authority is apt to intoxicate the brain of any man, and Indian Civilians are but mortals. The evil which an impetuous and conceited junior Civilian sometimes does is more than sufficient to neutralize the good effected by the kindness and consideration of a dozen men who sympathise with the people and work for their good. The abuse of authority by hot-headed young Civilians is a fruitful source of discontent and irritation among the people.

Coming to the question of promoting friendly intercourse between the rulers and the ruled, Mr. Khory shows how Englishmen in India have often and egregiously failed in this matter. He says :—"The aversion of Englishmen to mingle with the Natives attracts attention more prominently in the interior of India than in capital cities. At Surat * * * the Natives are prevented from taking a drive on the road leading to the band-stand, which is set apart

exclusively for the enjoyment of the Europeans. At Broach (a town near Surat) the Natives are debarred from taking advantage of the public pavilion erected on the banks of the Nerbudda River for the recreation of the English inhabitants. In principal cities it is an eyesore for educated Natives to find gymkhanas, public baths, clubs, sports, and pleasure-grounds set apart for the exclusive use of Englishmen." This state of things cannot be too deeply deplored. Mr. Khory cites many other instances to prove that Natives are treated as a conquered and an inferior race by their British rulers, who frequently show incivility, harshness, contempt and even personal violence to them. Well might Professor Monier Williams remark that if Englishmen are wanting in common charity towards the people, whose destines have been entrusted to them, all their doings in India are worth nothing and British rule will never be rooted in the hearts of the people. Every Englishman who serves Her Gracious Majesty in this country should ponder over this just remark.

THE DURGA PUJA HOLIDAYS.

JUST as the Durga Puja comes round every year so does the Chamber of Commerce enter its protest against the continuance of the holidays for this the greatest national festival of the Hindus of Bengal. There must be a finality to the question of the Durga Puja holidays, and we had thought that Lord Lytton's decision in 1880 had secured that finality. But the Chamber is nothing if not persistent. It again opened the question somewhat indirectly last year, and the Government again snubbed it. It has, however, re-opened the question this year in rather strong terms, and we are not surprised to learn that it has again received a snub. The letter of the Chamber was referred by the Government of India to the Government of Bengal for opinion. The Government of Bengal returned the following reply :

From COLMAN MACAULAY Esq.,—Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—To the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,—Department of Finance and Commerce.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 773, dated 29th ultimo, enclosing, for an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, a memorial addressed to the Government of India by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, urging that the Doorga Poojah holidays should in future be restricted to the four close days which are alone observed as religious holidays.

2. The history of this question and the arguments on both sides were very fully discussed in Mr. Cockerell's letter No. 3809 dated 12th September 1879, with which were forwarded copies of a representation on the subject from the Chamber of Commerce, and of a report by a special Committee appointed by Sir Ashley Eden to consider it. The final decision of the Government of India, conveyed in Mr. Chapman's letter No. 452, dated 28th January 1880, was that the observance of the Doorga Poojah holidays in the public offices in Calcutta should continue as heretofore, care being taken to reduce to a minimum the inconvenience and loss which the mercantile community must, in consequence of this determination, continue to bear.

3. Mr. Rivers Thompson is of opinion that the general question thus definitely settled two years ago should not now be re-opened, but that finality should be recognized in the decision on arguments which have been so repeatedly pressed upon Government. It is to be observed, moreover, that the memorial now submitted does not really address itself to the merits of the case. The question is not whether 12 holidays are required to admit of the performance of the religious observance of a large section of the community. It has been admitted that five days only are really necessary for this purpose. The question is whether, for the convenience of one section, Government should take action which would debar the whole body of its Hindoo servants from participating in the great national festival of the Province. That these holidays have come to be recognized as such a festival is not open to discussion. Mr. Rivers Thompson concurs most fully in the views of Sir Steuart Bayley set forth in the following extract from paragraph 20 of Mr. Cockerell's letter above referred to :—" It is quite certain that this deprivation, re-acting, as it must, on the habits and feelings of the community in every village of Bengal will not only be felt as serious hardship, but will give rise to an amount of heart-burning and discontent which cannot but have an injurious effect, and which should only be incurred as an unavoidable alternative to some more serious evil." The Government of India deliberately decided that inconvenience sustained by the mercantile community who have selected this country as the seat of their business, is however it may be regretted, a smaller evil than the abrogation of the great festival of by far the largest section of the native community. It is not to the point to argue that a compromise could be made by which the performance of religious duties could be provided for. Such a compromise would still involve the curtailment of a national holiday to which the natives of this country attach great importance; and this the Government have decided not to permit.

4. It remains to be considered whether any further precautions than have already been adopted could be taken to mitigate the inconvenience which is entailed upon the mercantile community. The Chamber have not made any recommendations short of a complete annulment of the decision so recently announced by Government. Incidentally, however they refer to a circumstance which appears to show that the measures taken have been fairly effective. They state that on the five days on which the Bank of Bengal was open for halftime during the last holidays, business to the extent of 2½ crores of rupees was transacted. Mr. Rivers Thomson observes that it was urged before the Committee of 1879 that a stoppage of business for fourteen days would represent a check to the extent of 3 crores in the commerce of Calcutta. The figures supplied by the Chamber show to how large an extent this inconvenience has been obviated. The Lieutenant-Governor would also on this subject invite special attention to the following extract from the dissent of the two native members of the Committee of 1879, one of them himself a leading merchant of the city :—

"We are in a position to state that the inconvenience complained of has been minimized under the arrangements introduced since 1874. With the exception of five days absolutely required for the observance of the religious ceremonies, the Custom House is kept open during the vacation; although the Banks are closed the exchange operations may be, and are, carried on, and, as a matter of fact, the Banks do take cheques from the purchaser of bills during the vacation. So remitting by telegram and otherwise need not be suspended. With regard to transactions in produce there is a cessation of four days of Poojah proper, but for the remaining few days of the holidays they go on as before and little inconvenience is felt on account of the vacation or the closing of the Banks, inasmuch as cash payment is not generally required; because those who can command credit get it all the same both when there are holidays and when there are no holidays. We do not deny that there is some inconvenience owing to the general suspension of business during the Durga Pujah vacination, and that it would be an advantage to men of business and commerce if the Banks and public offices were kept open during the holidays. But this is an inconvenience which need not impede the cause of commerce, except in those cases in which men work without sufficient capital."

It is to be remarked that since this dissent was written, arrangements have been made to open the Bank of Bengal on the days on which the Custom House is opened. During the last holidays the Custom House and the Bank of Bengal were opened on five out of the twelve holidays, and of these last two were Sundays. Mr. Rivers Thompson is unable to admit that these arrangements were insufficient.

5. The original memorial received with your letter under reply is herewith returned.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

We cannot sufficiently thank Mr. Thompson for his bold, frank, honest and sympathetic expression of opinion. The Government of India has given the following reply to the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce :

To—THE SECRETARY TO THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Simla, the 12th September 1882.

SIR,—In your letter dated 15th March last, you laid before the Government of India the views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce regarding the injury and inconvenience caused to the commercial interests of Calcutta by the annual holidays in connection with the Hindu festival known as Durga Puja, which was stated to be of excessive duration. With reference to this question, you referred to the report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bengal in 1879, in which it was recommended that, subject to certain limitations, only "the four days required for strictly religious purposes should be close holidays"; to the opinion expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that it was inexpedient to make any change in existing arrangements ; to the decision of the Government of India, dated 4th October 1879, accepting the recommendation of the Committee, and directing that "the public holidays on the occasion of the Durga Puja should be regulated accordingly "; and finally, to the orders of the Government of India contained in a latter to the Government of Bengal, No. 452, dated 28th January 1880, in which, on further consideration of the inconvenience which would be entailed upon the Hindu community of Calcutta and other parts of Bengal by the enforcement of the former decision, of the strength of the popular attachment to these holidays, and of the extent to which the complaints of the mercantile community could be obviated or mitigated by special arrangements, the Governor General in Council directed that the observance of the Durga Puja holidays in the public offices in Calcutta should continue as heretofore.

2. The Chamber of Commerce represent in your letter above quoted that the religious holidays are not observed for more than four days ; that a large number of the Native traders in the bazar are Marwari and up-country Hindus, who observe the Durga Puja festival on four or five only ; that the inconvenience of the enforced restriction of business due to the closing of the Government Offices is as much felt by them as by the great majority of the European traders of Calcutta ; and, in consideration of the fact that great and general inconvenience and serious loss are caused by the total closing of the Currency and other Government Offices for the whole period of 12 days, and of the possibility of making arrangements by which the employes of Government Offices could take leave in relays without stopping the work of the offices, they ask that the Durga Puja holidays should, in future, be restricted to the four close days which are alone observed as religious holidays.

3. In reply to your letter, I am directed to say that the grounds on which the Chamber of Commerce now base their arguments for the limitation of the Durga Puja holidays to four or five days were fully considered by the Government of India before the decision contained in the letter to the Government of Bengal, dated 28th January 1880, was passed. The Governor General in Council is aware that the closing of the Government Offices in Calcutta for a period of 12 days is productive of some inconvenience to the mercantile community ; but, on the other hand, it cannot be overlooked that, in the words of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, "the inconvenience and loss which the mercantile community suffer from the existing state of things, great and serious as they are, cannot be remedied without inflicting a still more serious hardship on a far more numerous, though less influential, portion of the community." The Government of India is bound to attach its proper weight to the strong attachment which the Hindu community of Calcutta manifest to these holidays, and to the serious hardship which any curtailment of them would inflict on a large class ; and I am, therefore, to say that the Governor General in Council regrets that the considerations now put forward by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce do not appear to him sufficient to justify any modification of the orders passed in January 1880, or the reopening of a question which has already been decided after careful consideration in all its aspects.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

All honor to Lord Ripon for this righteous decision ! We hope the question of the Durga Pujah holidays is now set at rest and will not be allowed to be reopened at the pleasure of the Chamber of Commerce. Nothing detracts so much from the credit of the Government as constant fluctuation of opinion on important public questions affecting the sentiments and feelings of the people.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor has kindly intimated that he will hold a public ceremony at Moorshedabad in March next to instal the present Newab of Moorshedabad on his *guddi*.

WE SEE it stated in some papers that it was Lord Hartington, who recommended the revival of the appointment of Public Works Minister in the Supreme Council. We are credibly informed that Mr. Hope's appointment has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State at the recommendation of His Excellency the Viceroy.

WE ARE in a position to state that there is no truth in the statement made in the *Statesman* that Mr. H. L. Harrison, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, takes leave immediately and that he will be succeeded by Mr. D. R. Lyall. We need hardly say that Mr. Harrison would be the last person to leave the Municipal coach while the election campaign is raging so furiously. He has too high a sense of duty to do anything of the kind.

THREE CHEERS FOR THE COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTION ! His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to order that all public offices under the Government of India should be closed on the 2nd October next, which has been appointed the polling day. We hear that the Bengal Government has issued instructions for the closing of all public offices under its control on that day. We believe the Banks and mercantile offices will follow the good example.

DURGA has triumphed once more ! The opponents of Durga Puja holidays have again succumbed. Last year led by the Bank of Bengal the Exchange Banks had joined the anti-holiday movement, but this year they have asserted their independence. They have issued the following notification on the subject :

The Exchange Banks will be closed for the Doorga Poojah Holidays, from the 18th to 29th October, both days inclusive, as sanctioned by Government and notified in the *Government Gazette*.

We believe the credit of this move is due to Mr. Murray of the Mercantile Bank. Will not the Bank of Bengal follow the general example ?

WE HAVE received several letters anent the notification anent the ensuing Durga Puja holidays, directing that the holidays will commence from the 18th and not from the 17th proximo. We give the following extract from one of them :

"It has been the practice to close offices for the Durga Pujah holidays two days before the Pujah proper so as to enable clerks and other Government servants, living at a distance, to reach their homes in time for the pujah, but this year the offices will be closed only one day before. It will be a great boon to these officers, if the offices be closed from the 17th October, instead of from the 18th as already notified, in accordance with former practice."

Our correspondent is right. The usual practice had been to give the Durga Puja holidays two days preceding the Puja proper, that is to say from the Punchumi day ; the notification of this year is a departure from that practice. We believe this is simply an oversight. It is perhaps not yet too late to mend the mistake.

A COMET of considerable brilliancy and with a tail of some length has appeared on our horizon, it is visible between 4 A. M. and sunrise. Yester morning at about 15 minutes after four A. M., the eastern horizon near the constellation Cancer was illuminated with a glow, which was due to the tail of the comet. At about 5 A. M. the nucleus of the Comet was visible above the horizon. The tail is inclined southwards at an angle of nearly 50 degrees. It is about 25 degrees long. It rose about 15 degrees above the horizon when the twilight and the glare of the rising sun obscured it.

IN THE present circumstances of Indian Society the Indian Club projected by the Maharaja of Kuch Behar is certainly a necessity. There is no common platform on which the elder and younger generations of educated natives can meet and talk. The promoters of the Club propose to provide that platform. It will not be an eating, drinking or smoking club, though refreshments and tobacco will be supplied but no drink except tea and coffee, but will be a place of interminglingand intellectual and social recreation. It will be something like the Union Club founded by Sir James Outram and others, though not quite like it. We do not believe that Europeans will be excluded from it as a contemporary seems to think. A house in the Bankshall Street has been already engaged, and it is proposed at present to have a news-reading room, a small library, and lounging and playrooms. Of course the success of the Club will depend upon the members themselves. If they will meet, chat, read and play at the Club, in fact look upon it as a place of daily or weekly resort, it is sure to succeed. We wish the projectors every success.

THE MAHARAJA of Mohurbhunj is dead. He was a good man and his untimely death is lamented by all, who knew him. Him survive two brothers, who are adults and capable of business. The Maharaja's family has, however, been thrown into great consternation by the circulation of a rumour that our Government contemplates to appoint a European manager of the estate. *Apropos* of the rumour we extract the following from the Resolution of Government on the administration report of the Tributary Mehals of Orissa for the last year :

The late Maharajah of Mourbhunj was desirous of obtaining the help of an officer to assist him in the administration of his affairs, and he asked that the services of the Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals might be placed at his disposal, and offered to pay him a gross salary of Rs. 1,250 per mensem, including contribution towards pension. The proposal was submitted to Government, but was not sanctioned. The Lieutenant-Governor considered that the salary was too high, and that, apart from that fact, it was essential, in the interests of the Tributary Mehals, that the officer holding the post of Assistant Superintendent should be debarred from accepting service under the Tributary Chiefs. The Superintendent was, however, informed that the Lieutenant-Governor would be prepared to consider the proposal of lending the services of some other officer on a reasonable salary, and Mr. Smith was asked to nominate some officer for the appointment after consulting the Maharajah. The death of the latter has now rendered the appointment of an officer absolutely necessary, and the LieutenantGovernor awaits the report on the arrangements to be made for the future conduct of the administration.

Now, there are two questions involved in the matter. If the brothers of the late Maharaja are competent to manage the estate, they ought not to be disturbed. We believe the second brother is old enough and knowing enough to manage the affairs of the Raj intelligently. The second question is that if the Government should determine to appoint an officer to the management of the estate that officer ought to be associated with the brothers of the Maharaja, that the three ought form a sort of Council of Regency, and that the officer should be an Indian and not a European. No European will be able to enter thoroughly into the feelings of the Raj Family and the people, and the less their feelings are interfered with the better.

WE HAVE already announced the movement made in England by the Revd. Frederic K. Harford, Minor Canon, Westminster, for the translation of the National Anthem into the Eastern languages and for setting the songs in Eastern melodies. It has the sanction and support of the most eminent men of the United Kingdom. It has the hearty sympathy of our Viceroy. A Committee has been formed in Bombay. Our distinguished townsman, Raja Sourindromohun Tagore, C.I.E, Mus. Doc. has, at the request of the projectors, forwarded for their approval Sanskrit and Bengali versions of the Anthem, setting them to twelve varieties of Indian melody. The Raja has taken steps to form a Committee in Calcutta and to raise subscriptions. We give the names of the following subscribers :

	Rs.
Hon'ble the Maharajah Sir Joteendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor, K.C.S.I.	200
Babu Joykissen Mukherjee	10
Rajah Purna Chunder Singh	20
Maharajah Komul Krishna	25
Rajah Rajendra Mullick	50
Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter	10
Hon'ble Durga Churn Law..	10
O. C. Dutt Esq.	10
Rajah Sourindro Mohun Tagore, C.I.E.	300
Total Rs. ...	635

We are requested to state that subscriptions may be remitted to Messrs W. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo Place, London, or to Babu Baikunthanatha Basu of this city (Honorary Secretary Bengal Philharmonic Academy, Pathuriaghata Rajbati, Calcutta), who has undertaken to take charge of the Funds as Provincial Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to the Calcutta Committee. We understand that the Lord Mayor of London has consented to hold a public meeting at the Mansion House, to further the project of introducing the National Anthem into India.

A LONDON CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us about the debate on the Indian Budget :

"You were doubtless, like myself, much disappointed at the insignificant character of that debate. Lord Hartington's statement, which occupied some three hours, was, in a great measure a repetition of what Major Baring had said in March last; and it was followed by a skirmish on party grounds, in which Mr. Stanhope extolled the economy of the late administration in the Public Works Department, hoping probably thereby to conceal the fact that the Government of the time had stinted the Public Works Department in order to supply funds for the iniquitous and fatal Afghan War initiated by them. In the other speeches made on the occasion scarcely any reference was made to the many administrative reforms which are so much needed in India, except by Mr. O'Donnell whose speech presented, in a condensed form, a great number of most important facts, resting chiefly upon authenticated testimony and implying serious charges against the administration. The member for Dungarvan, however, has become so unpopular in the House, that his statements were allowed to remain unanswered, and his speech, the next day, was very imperfectly reported in the papers. This appeared to me a matter for regret, as no other member spoke on the occasion on behalf of the people of India, whose most valuable rights and interests were being dealt with as usual, with regard to English interests only."

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has addressed a despatch to the Viceroy in Council in reply to the Calcutta Memorial, remonstrating against the reduction of the salaries of the Judges of the Bengal High Court. The pith of the reply is contained in the following paragraph :

It is, I hope, unnecessary for me to state that my predecessor cannot have intended, nor assuredly did I intend, to throw any slur whatever on the High Court of Calcutta. There are, it must be obvious, grave antecedent objections to giving different remunerations to officers of equal dignity, performing the same or very similar duties in various parts of India. And in the case of the judges of the High Court, the inequality was the more striking on account of the great assimilation of Indian law and procedure which has been effected by the abundant Indian legislation of recent years. I cannot admit, with the memorialists, that equality of salaries between the High Courts has any tendency to lead to the appointment of an inferior class of Judges and to imperil the efficeint administration of justice. If I were to defer to such argument I should cast by implication, an unmerited slight on the gentlemen who have accepted appointments in the High Courts other than that at Calcutta. In this view, I may observe that the only Chief Justice of Calcutta who has, since the assumption of the Government by Her Majesty, been appointed from the Bench in India, began his career in that country as a Puisne Justice at Bombay. The reasoning of the momorialists might, in fact be applied with equal propriety to the admistration of the Government generally, of the Army, and of Ecclesiastical. since, I have already stated, the same orders which affect the Puisne Judges affect also the salary of outfit of Governors and Members of Council, of the Commanders-in-Chief and of the Bishops.

After discussing the claims of Barrister and Civilian Judges the Secretary of State says :

I propose to address your Excellency separately on the subject of the salary of the Native Judges of the High Court.

Does this mean that the Secretary of State sees the impropriety of making an invidious distinction between the European and Native Judges of the High Court ?

WE HAVE received the following telegrams from the Press Commissioner's Office :

Simla, September 19.—The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from Sir Garnet Wolseley, dated Cairo, the 18th September :—"I have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of your Excellency the effective assistance rendered me by General Macpherson and Contingent from India which arrived in this country under his command. General Macpherson in commanding the left Wing of my attack on the 13th, showed great ability in handling his troops, while his men during the fight, and afterwards on forward march on Zag-a-zig, showed determination and endurance, and contributed greatly to the general success of the operations. The Native Cavalry Brigade vied with their comrades of the British Cavalry Brigade in pursuit of the enemy, and in the successful march upon, and occupation of, Cairo."

19.—From the report received from the General Macpherson, it appears that of the Indian Contingent, the following were the troops under his command in the action at Tel-el-Kebir :—The Seaforth Highlanders, the head-quarters and three companies of each of the following Native Infantry Regiments, viz., the 7th and the 20th Bengal N. I., and the 29th Bombay N. I., the Mountain Battery, a squadron of the 6th Bengal Cavalry and the Madras Sappers. The troops left their Bivouack at 1-30 A.M. on the 13th, and proceeded along the south bank of the fresh water canal. At dawn the first shot was fired, and the enemy forthwith replied with shell, but without inflicting loss. After a desultory opposition the enemy's battery still in the action was taken by a rush, and the enemy fled throwing down their arms. The entrenchments of Tel-el-Kebir were entered at 7-20 A.M. When all firing ceased, the Division continued its march to Zag-a-zig, and occupied that place with a squadron of the 6th B.C. At 4-15 P.M. the Infantry followed, arriving from 6-30 to 9 P.M., some by a train which had been sent to meet them. The General reports that great praise is due to all ranks for endurance. In the Native Infantry not a single man fell out or was carried. The casualties were as follows :—Killed.—Private Charles Hemps, of the Seaforth Highlanders. Wounded severely.—Color-Sergeant William Macdonald of the Seaforth Highlanders, Havildar Seir Bux, 29th Native Infantry, Beluchis. Wounded slightly.—Corporal David Ross, Seaforth Highlanders; Sepoys Mahomed Hossein and Sewram, 7th Native Infantry. Sepoys Heera Sing and Mytab Shah, 29th Native Infantry, Beluchis.

20.—Lieutenant Park of the Black Watch has died of the wounds received at the capture of Tel-el-Kebir. To the list of casualties already published, should be added Lieutenant Heneage, of the Highland Light Infantry, slightly wounded.

21.—The following additional casualties to officers of the Egyptian Expedition have been reported:—Wounded—Lieutenant Speid Black Watch and Lieutenant Wyatt Ranson, R. H. A., the latter dangerously.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes :—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary midicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand. London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.
Dynprokash Press, Poona	13	4
District Engineer, Shibsagore	11	0
Mohamed Azizur Rahman, N. Luckhimpore	13	8
Head Master Coconada School	6	0
Mohamad Gholam Yasseen, Rasapagla	6	10
Baboo Nundjee, Manbhoom	5	0
" Mohima Chunder Roy Chowdry, Burrisaul	13	4
" Debendro Nath Roy, Shibpore	6	10
" Khetter Mohun Paulit, Ajoodhya	3	5
" Bama Churn Banerjee, Amritsar	10	0
" Jogodish Chunder Roy, Burrisaul	6	10
" Sankaradeen Trevadi, Purneah	6	10
" Hurro Kally Mookerjee, Khoolna	13	4
" Siva Prosunno Ghose, Contai	5	0
" Kanti Chunder Banerjee, Daoodnagar	6	10
" Ram Chunder Roy, Baghirhat	20	0
" Gungadas Roy, Berhampore	13	4
" Radhabullubh Chowdry, Sherepore	13	4
" Mutty Lall Ghose, Hooghly	7	0
" Jogendro Nath Chatterjee, Marwal	6	10
" Hurry Mohun Sen, Diamond Harbour	6	10
" Anund Moy Moitra, Nuddea	3	0
" Doorga Churn Ghose, Kutubdia, Chittagong	6	10
" Brojo Soonder Moitra, Pubna	6	10
" Greeshchunder Chatterjee, Begoosarai, Monghyr	13	4
" Kedar Nath Chatterjee, Parpore	6	10
" Kristochunder Ghose, Bankipore	13	8

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*September* 20, 1882.

GNEERAL—5th Sept—Baboo Kali Nath Bose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, in charge of the Madaripore divn, of the Furreedpore dist, is vested with powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that divn.

Baboo Kali Puddo Mookerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Rajshahy, is vested with powers of a Colr under Act IX(B C) of 1880 in that dist.

Mr C B Garrett, Offg Dist Sess Judge, Hooghly, to act as Dist Sess Judge of Moorshedabad, during absence of Mr. A J R Bainbridge.

Mr F W Badcock, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, 24-Perghs, is apptd to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Hooghly.

The leave for six months on private affairs granted to Mr H Thompson, Depy Magte and Colr, Julpigoree, under order of 7th March last has been converted by the Secy of State for India into nine months' leave on sick certificate.

Mr L Hare, C S, returned to duty on forenoon of 30th Augt 1882.

Mr W H Page, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, leave for one day, in extension of leave granted 6th Feb 1882.

POLICE—Mr W Campbell, Dist Supdt of Police, Singbhoom, leave for one month and fifteen days, from 3rd prox, or subsequent date.

Mrs M Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools, Calcutta, leave for two months.

MEDICAL—Asst Surg Wooma Churn Mitter, in medl charge of the Jehanabad Charitable Dispy and of the Jehanabad subdivn, Hooghly, leave for six months, in extension of leave granted 24th May last.

Asst Surg Sasi Bhusan Mookerjee, a superny in the Vaccination Circle, during absence, on deputn, of Asst Surgeon, Dept to act as Depy Supdt of vaccination Metropolitan Circle, during absence, on deputn, of Ram Sundar Ghose, Rai Bahadoor.

OPIUM—Mr R Fraser, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Basti (Khallilabad), privilege leave for one month from 20th Sept 1882.

Mr C S Delmerick, Tempy Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agt, Bhagulpore (Goruckpore), privilege leave for two months from afternoon of 16th Augt 1882.

NOTIFICATION—2nd Sept—The following officers are apptd to perform the functions of a Colr under Sec 4 of Act VII (BC) of 1880 in the dists mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr J white, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Dagjeeling.

Baboo Shama Churn Chatterjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Pubna.

LEAVE—Mr A M Salmon, Asst Engr, 1st Gde, and Dist Engr of Patna, privilege leave of one month, from 1st Oct 1882,

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—7th Sept—Baboo Surrut Chunder Das, Offg Depy magte and Depy Colr, Tipperah, is vested with powers of a magte, 2nd Class.

9th Sept—The services of Moulvie Hafiz Abdool Karim, Sub Judge, Bhagulpore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, for employment in the Hyderabad State.

11th Sept—Baboo Sheonundun Lal Roy, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Magte, 1st Class.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Bengal—16th Sept—Leave—Mr W G L Cotton, Exe Engr, 1st Gde, Cossye Divn, privilege leave for one month from 1st prox.

APPTMT—Mr M J J P Norman, Exe Engr, 4th Gde, (tempy rank), to officiate as Exe Engr, Cossye Divn, during absence, on privilege leave, of Mr W G L Cotton.

NOTIFICATION—The services of Mr R O Clayton, Asst Engr, 2nd Gde, are replaced at the disposal of the Supdg Egnr, South-Weste Circle.

Advertisements.

BIRTH.

15th September 1882 at 10¾ P. M. The wife of Dr. Mohim Chundra Bysack of Nator, of a son.

REQUIRED

For the District of Rungpore three Native Surveyors on a salary of rupees fifty each with Horse allowance of rupees ten per mensem.

The Surveyor is required to make correct prismatic compass surveys of all existing roads in the District.

His employment will only be temporary.

Apply with copies of certificates which will not be returned, to the undersigned.

The applicant, if successful, will have to join his appointment by the 1st November 1882.

None but experienced men to apply.

W. C. HENNESSEY,
District Engineer, Rungpore.

WANTED,—A Road Cess Overseer for the District Works of Rungpore. The candidate must be a passed Overseer of some Civil Engineering College in India and should have special qualifications in constructing timber bridges, a man of good constitution, activity and practical experience required. Apply at once to undersigned with copies of certificates. Salary Rupees Eighty with horse allowance at the rate of rupees twenty-two annas eight only.

W. C. HENNESSEY, C.E.,
Rungpore, } District Engineer
The 15th September 1882. } Rungpore.

FOR SALE.

No. 9 and 10, Kenderdines Lane and No. 20, Copaleytollah standing on about 2 bigahs of land.

Apply to ANDERSON WRIGHT & Co.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 26th September 1882 *at* 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. The Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal, Bahadoor, to move that the Government of Bengal be informed that the views of the majority of the members who represented this corporation in the Committee appointed to report on the proposed Central Railway Station in Calcutta did not convey the opinion of the Corporation on the subject, and the resolution of the Town Council passed at a meeting held on the 24th June and confirmed at the adjourned Quarterly meeting of the Commissioners held on the 3rd August, be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor as containing that opinion, with such reasons as the Town Council may think fit to adduce in support of it,

2. To confirm the Proceedings of the Water Supply extension committee at meetings held on the 4th and 31st August and 12th September regarding a supply of water to the Suburbs.

3. To confirm the Proceedings of the Tramway and Telephone Committees, at a meeting held on the 5th September.

4. To confirm the Proceedings of the Kotrung Committee at a meeting held on the 16th September.

5. To confirm the resolution of the Town Council, recommending the sale of certain surplus lands.

6. To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council, recommending the acquisition of certain plots of land for Town improvements.

7. To confirm the Proceedings of the Town Council at meetings held on the 26th of August, 2nd, 9th and 16th September.

8. To confirm the Proceedings of the Assessment appeal Committee at a meeting held on the 28th of August.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Corporation.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE

Sealed tenders (Superscribed "Tenders for Stores") for a three months supply of Sundry Stores to this Railway will be received at the Office of the undersigned at Saidpore up to noon of the 1st October 1882. A list of the articles required can be obtained on application.

No Tenders will be entertained if not on the prescribed form which can be obtained from the Manager's Office on payment of Rs. 2. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A deposit of Rs. 50 as earnest money will be required with each tender; which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

Manager's Office,
N. B. S. Railway,
Saidpore,
12th September 1882. } W. I. ENGLEDUE, Major R.E.
Manager.

মল্লিক ব্রাদার্স।

সুলভ পরিচ্ছদালয়, ৭৭ অপার চিৎপুর রোড, যোড়াসাঁকো।

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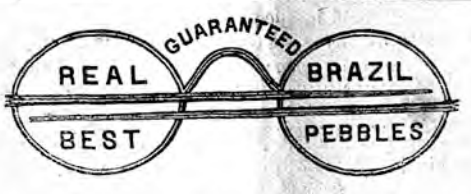

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Extract from the Finance Chronicle and Insurance Circular.

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